The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

10,377—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
KASHGAR	3021	450	R. G. Murray..	13th June
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown ..	20th "
SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	27th "
NEPAUL	3536	600	H. Wyatt	4th July.
CATHAY	3000	600	W. M. Hobbie	11th "
PESHAWUR	3800	600	E. J. Baker	18th "
VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked ▲ proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.. Rs.	600	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,100	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
ROSETTA	3000	700	A. E. Barlow	16th June.
THIBET	2562	400	W. E. Thompson.	30th "
SHANNON	4300	750	J. S. Murray	14th July.

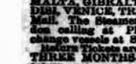
Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To St. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	150	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 2 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 25, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 22th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. Rs. 300	Including	I Class .. Rs. 520	Including
II do. 240	wines	II do. 350	wines
III do. 150	with food.	III do. 155	with food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Ship's bonds, and a moderate charge will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa.	1 Class	Calais Route.	Rs. 95	Brighton Route	Rs. 80
"	II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples.	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
"	II do.	do.	.. 100	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

LLOYDS' HUNGARIAN S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS, BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	H. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Donclich	1,927	400	8th Sept.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	..Rs. 280	..Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 ..	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said..	300 ..	235 ..	118 0
To Syra	200 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Donclich	1,927	400	2nd July.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	2nd Augt.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

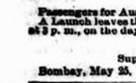
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 9th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	About 21st June.
EFFER HALL	J. Brand	2,700	400	" 5th July.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	" 22nd July.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	" 15th Aug.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	12th Sept.
EFFER HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	" 27th Sept.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	" 14th Oct.
MARNEY HALL	J. Lloyd	4,000	400	" 28th Oct.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	" 18th Nov.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	" 6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each has a large carries a SURGEON and MATRONESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,

available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, Hornby Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY

(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Co nies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Line.
or Line.
ittino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Line.
and by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms.

Kits &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival," including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. PATNA, 1,780 tons, Captain J. Avern, sails on SATURDAY, 10th June, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Algiers, and is due to arrive in London on 22nd July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 1,984 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 12th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 16th June, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th June, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co,
Bombay, 8th June, 1882 Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO LONDON.

APPLY on board the s. s. "LISHOPE," Prince's Dock. Superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Sailing about the 16th June.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES of CARGO, ex steamer MIRANDA, from Newport, are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS from the Prince's Dock as they come to hand, and to send their BILL of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE to Captain PHIPPIR, at CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons—of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell. Is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by 'Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or reginimal, that has yet been employed."—DR. WILLIAMS.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES,
Capsuled and Labelled with our Trade Mark.
Cash Rs. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS.

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
3 1/4 ezers' with round corner .. per pack	Re. 1	12 Re. 2 0
" " " .. doz. packs	19	0 21 0
" " gilt edged .. " pack	2	0 2 4
" " " .. " doz. packs	22	8 25 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS.
The most efficient yet invented.

	Cash price. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	.. 7 8
" 00 " Wicker covered..	.. 9 8
" 0 One and a half gallon size ..	.. 11 8
" Wicker covered ..	.. 12 8
" 0 Two and a half gallon size ..	.. 12 8
" Wicker covered ..	.. 14 8
" 1 Three and a half gallon size ..	.. 17 0
" Wicker covered..	.. 20 8
" 2 Five gallon size ..	.. 24 0
" Wicker covered..	.. 27 0
" 3 Six " ..	.. 30 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters, in Ironstone China, richly decorated and very handsome, 1½ gallons capacity	.. 40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra-cotta ware, which act with remarkable power as coolers, keeping the water deliciously cool	.. 40 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs. as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1 12
"	" 250	4 0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	" 100	1 12
"	" 250	4 0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	" 100	1 12
"	" 250	4 0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	" 100	2 0
"	" 250	4 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	" 100	2 8
"	" 250	4 8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	" 100	2 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	" 100	2 4
"	" 250	5 0
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	" 100	3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at his office and at the book-seller.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.
FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. HISPANIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 9, 1882. Agents.

POONA SEASON.

VISITORS
TO POONA

DURING the Season will oblige us by calling at our Branch Establishment

FOR
BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS, &c.,
Of which we keep a large and varied Stock.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
POONA.—East-street.
BOMBAY.—Meadow-street, Fort.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late Mr. ARDASEER HORMARJEE in our firm CEASED on the 16th May last. The business will be continued, under the same style, by the surviving partner, Mr. H. A. HORMARJEE.

B. & A. HORMARJEE.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th June, 1882.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for EXTENDING the FACTORY WORKSHOPS in H. M.'s Dockyard.

Plans and specification can be seen, and forms of tenders obtained, on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders, duly signed, sealed, and endorsed, to be delivered at the office of the undersigned on or before 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 16th June, 1882.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 9th June, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MOOLJERBHOY ISRAEJ has CONTRACTED to PURCHASE from ISRAEL DANIEL ESOOBJEE FULKER the property hereunder described. All persons having CLAIM upon the said property either by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, lien, gift or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and such claim, if any, shall be considered as waived, null and void.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Don Tad 3rd Row, in the sub-district of Mandvie, bearing new Survey No. 2895, and Municipal Nos. 14 and 15, and measuring about 222 2/9 square yards, and bounded on the north by the said Don Tad 3rd Row, and on the west, south and east by sweepers' passages.—Dated this 9th day of June, 1882.

R. M. SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

THE Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency invites SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of HOSPITAL CLOTHING, &c, as per schedule No. 50, from 1st July, 1882, upto 31st March, 1883.

Tenders will be received up to 1 p.m. of the 19th June, 1882, only, when they will be opened in this Office in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contracts can obtain, on application at this Office, printed forms of Tenders, schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contracts, and the Conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as *informal*.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary deposit in Treasury receipt and a duplicate copy of the Schedule duly filled in.

H. H. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency,
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 5th June, 1882.

MANGOES (ALPHONSO).

WE are supplying this splendid fruit to our Constituents as in former seasons.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF CARRIAGE AND HORSE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, by order of the Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Sorabjee Cursetjee Javari alias Alligarah, an insolvent :—

One self-driving phaeton with a horse and harness.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th June, 1882.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED WOOL, GUNNIES AND JUTE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, near the Dock office, on account of the underwriters.

15 bales damaged Khandar, Vicanere and Joria wool.
3 bales damaged gunnies.
1 " jute.
Which were swamped in a boat on the evening of the 31st May.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED RICE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned :—

ex S. S. Columbian

C D D	99 bags	damaged rice.
C C C	1 do.	do.
C M D	33 do.	do.
H J K	11 do.	do.
J R	3 do.	do.
H		
H E H A	16 do.	do.
M S	31 do.	do.
M B	6 do.	do.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June, 1882.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
CORAM SARGENT J.
Suit No. 485 of 1881.

HAJEE MAHOMED ISMAIL Sheerazee, Mogul inhabitant of Bhurmun in Persia, temporarily residing at No. 140, Oomerkhari, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

SURDAR BEGUM, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, the divorced wife of the late Hajee Mahomed Ruza Sheerazee, known as Benarusee, residing at Muccoond Guger-street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and the Aga Mohamed Reza Sheerazee, also of Bombay, Mogul Mahomedan inhabitant, residing within the Fort, in Ash Lane in Bombay.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhai, attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, and in pursuance of a consent decree, made in the suit on the 3rd March, 1882, Mr. BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY next, the 15th June, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, the following properties in one lot :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, being and fronting on the south side of Muccoond Guger-street, in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 123 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2834, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13, and bounded on the east by the Parsee Agiary Street, on the west by the house of Peerozbai, the wife of Byramjee Eduljee Colabawalla, on the north by the vacant ground belonging to the Parsee Agiary Fire Temple, and on the south by the said Muccoond Guger-street.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with messuage, tenement, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Muccoond Guger-street, in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 461 and 2834, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 12, and bounded on the east by the house of Bora Dawoodbhoy Sullimanjee, on the west by the house of Bora Alleybhoy Fyjoolabhoy, on the north by the Agiary, and on the south by the said Muccoond Guger-street.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. TYABJEE and DAYABHAI, attorneys for the abovenamed plaintiff, at their office, in Hummum-street, or to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 10th June, 1882.

LOTTERY

IN aid of the EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, will be held at Bangalore, under sanction of Government.

Total amount of lottery Rs. 1,00,000 in 50,000 tickets of Rs. 2 each; half of which amount will be divided into 1,250 prizes, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000. The remaining Rs. 50,000 will be devoted to the establishment of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian villages in Mysore.

No member of the Association will be entitled to any remuneration for his work, in connection with the Lottery, and no portion of the funds will be devoted to money grants. No agents to be employed.

The prizes will be drawn under the immediate supervision of two scrutinizers, to be appointed by Government. Rules with list of Managing Committee, and Forms of Application, will be supplied.

Applications for tickets, with remittance in full (with return postage included), by Post Office order only, to be made to

☞ Confederacies and parties remitting Rs. 100 each will be entitled to 51 Tickets.

R. H. JAMES,
Registrar, Resident's Office, Secretary, Lottery Committee.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.				Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Softened and matured by Age.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Of uniform quality at all times.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.				
...		Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...		
		Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.				
...		Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...		
		Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.				

TREACHER & COMPANY'S LD. WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE

BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION STORES,

(WHOLESALE & RETAIL)
CORNER OF FORBES AND MEADOW STREETS,
FORT, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—8, ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET.
PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE MADE DIRECT TO
W. J. ESSAI,
FORBES-STREET, FORT.

"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

Society, 29th April, 1882, *page* 3.

THE Champagne consumed at the Royal Wedding was

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER BRAND,

a particularly dry Wine, which has found great favour in the eyes of the Prince of Wales, and for which His Royal Highness has recently given an exceptionally large order.

MESSRS. WACHTER & CO.'S ONLY AGENTS IN INDIA ARE

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WHO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SHIPMENTS OF THIS UNEQUALLED WINE.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA,
ENSURING EASE, COMFORT, AND VENTILATION.

	Inches long.			Price.	
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, a useful garment	46	48	50	Rs.	10 0
	52	54	56	"	12 0
Fine Drab Nainsook, very Light and Durable	46	48	50	"	12 8
	52	54	56	"	15 0
"The Deluge Wrapper," Fine Drab Cashmere, Double Texture, with Velvet Collar. The best Waterproof made; will resist for hours the heaviest rain, cannot stick, melt, or tear	46	48	50	"	30 0
	52	54	56	"	32 0
The Cape Ventilating Coat, fine Drab Lytton Cloth, elegant, durable, and very light, giving thorough ventilation	46	48	50	"	20 0
	52	54	56	"	22 0
"The Ulster," Fine Drab Nainsook, double texture			50	52	" 25 0
			54	56	" 28 0
"The Ulster" Stout Drab Twilled Cosmo Cloth, lined with thin woolen plaid, very useful for driving			54	56	" 28 0
The Regulation Military Cloak, Fine Blue Princetta Cloth, Double Texture	48	50	52	"	38 0
	54	&	56	"	42 0
The Horse Guards Regulation Military Cloak, Best Blue Cashmere, Double Texture	48	50	52	"	48 0
	54		56	"	52 0
Drab Waterproof Helmets				"	5 0
Drab Waterproof Leggings, per pair				"	5 0
Waterproof Rugs or Driving Aprons	each Rs. 12-8, 15,			"	20 0
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 inches wide, per yard				"	7 0
Brass Eyelets, fitted, at per dozen				"	3 0

CASH DISCOUNT.—Two annas in the rupee also allowed on V. P. P. Parcels.
OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST OF THE ABOVE POSTED ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO., 13, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY, CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.

Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.

Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.

Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.

Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.

Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

AGENTS WANTED, where we are not represented. Singer's are the best machines for the dealers to handle. They possess the greatest number of desirable features not to be found in any competing machine. Apply for particulars, 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

VOLUNTEER FETE.—In consequence of the uncertainty of the weather and to prevent disappointment to many, it has been decided to POSTPONE the Entertainment until TUESDAY next, when it will take place in its entirety at the TOWN HALL. Admission ONE RUPEE.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY, a powerful roan Australian MARE.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY, a pair of handsome C.B. PONIES and set of double HARNESS.

GRANT-ROAD HOTEL, under the superintendence of Mrs. CRANKSHAW. MUSIC and SINGING every evening. The tram passes the door.

GERMAN BEER in pints. Fresh shipment just to hand, in splendid condition. Rs. 20 per case of 6 dozen, cash.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a large consignment of "THE OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY," price moderate.—BARTON & Co., CHURCH GATE STREET.

BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH.—As the rules provide that the Bath shall be closed during certain hours of the day, the Bath will only be available on the following days :—Saturday morning and evening (high tide 5-25 a.m. and 6-15 p.m.); Sunday (high tide 7-47 a.m.); Monday morning (high tide 8-55 a.m.); Tuesday morning (high tide 9-48 a.m.); Wednesday morning (high tide 10-37 a.m.); Thursday morning (high tide 11-20 a.m.)

FOR SALE, COURVOISIER'S BRANDY. Apply to Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

WANTED, an ENGINEER

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending yesterday shows an increase in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities of 2 per cent. This, however, has no special effect arising as it does from the decrease of bills discounted, which always come after the 3rd of the month. In the meantime rates of discount are unchanged, and from what we can learn through private sources the tendency of the market is easier. French Rentes come unaltered at 115½, but Consols are ¼ lower at 100½. In Rupee Paper Fours are quoted by Reuter 1-16 higher, Fours-and-a-half ¼ lower. Indian Exchange Bank shares seem weak, Orientals being quoted £1 and Chartered 10s. per share lower.

Reports of the General Produce markets show Linseed quiet, Wheat rather easier. Cotton is again very firm, the sales yesterday reaching 18,000 bales, of which 4,000 were Surats. Quotations show an advance of 1-32d. in arrivals and 1-16d. to ⅛d. in spot prices, and it is very evident that for the time being holders of ready Cotton are having the best of it. It is significant, however, that in New York yesterday, although ready Mid-Uplands advanced from 12 3-16 to ¼, September shipment was 2 points lower at 12 cents. The receipts at the U. S. ports are as follows :—

	1882	1881	1880
Thursday's Receipts	2,000	4,400	2,000
Six days'	12,000	24,400	15,000

EXCHANGE.—The tone of sterling to-day has been weak in the extreme and we quote a distinct decline of 1-32d. all round. In the morning the Banks named yesterday's closing rates, but it soon became evident—especially after receipt of the Calcutta advices—that it was less a question of rate than finding sellers. For anything like a large amount something under current rates could no doubt have been worked for private paper, but as things go now in exports large figures are out of the question, and it seems very doubtful when they will again become plentiful. Business in fact for some weeks past has carried low exchange on the pace of it, and people who have chosen to accept Government action as a guide to the contrary find in the existing position their own reward. Imports may take a turn for the better, in fact are almost certain to do so, as operations in them have been at a famine point for a long time past, but the only article of export which shows any sign of life, Cotton, is now practially done with. We quote closing rates as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 1-32 to 1-16d. per rupee	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 8d.	,,
4 months' sight	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2 13⅛	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand at 3-16 premium, 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER keeps very firm, and is again the turn in favour of sellers. For Fours we quote Rs. 102 3-16 to ¼, and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 109½. These rates are for large amounts and small clean pieces have brought ¼ per cent. higher.

The Share market has nominally been closed today owing to the death of Mr. Visram Mowjee, but some few transactions have nevertheless taken place at about previous figures.

Cotton is very firm owing to the nature of the home advices, and sellers are asking a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Buyers, however, having now only to work for a rapid turn over with the possibility of the rains at any moment interfering again with active business decline to follow the rise and very little has been done.

WHEAT and SEEDS are nominally unchanged.

FREIGHTS are called steady, but in reality there is no real strength apparent. For Liverpool by Canal 25s. is the rate, and by Cape 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. according to the class of ship. There are still several disengaged steamers about, and until they are got rid of we cannot look for the market improving to any extent

PIECE-GOODS are very steady, but this is about all that can be said. Dealers are willing to work forward, but not at anything above our current level here which in the meantime means no business with Manchester.

COALS are very firm with a fair inquiry. No forward shipments are offering, and it is very evident that the elimination of the dealers from the market while it may mean a more honest system of business will also lead to a generally higher level of prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	7921
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	96

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Marian, 1,356 tons, Captain Thompson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Inchmornish, 1,292 tons, Captain J. A. Day, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Laleham, 1,299 tons, Captain H. G. Sanders, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Joseph Arbib, 1,229 tons, Captain R. Dudding, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Abana, 1,931 tons, Captain F. Newell, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from North Shields (10th May), with a cargo of 2,800 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Anchor Line steamer Hispania, 1,213 tons, Captian J. Harris, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Liverpool (13th May), brought the following cargo :—16 barrels disinfecting power, 111 bars and 20 bundles iron, 1,365 packages piecegood, 280 bales twist, 22 cases whisky, 1,926 soap, 38 packages colors and paints, 20 drums oil, 22 drums turpentine, 15 packages glassware, 1,089 plates spelter, 250 casks beer, 320 pipes, 10 cases cornflour, 75 cases sewing machines, 1 package twine, 6 packages screws, 3 cases lamps, 400 barrels fireclay, 817 bundles iron hoops, 30,000 bricks, 1,193 tons coals, 102 cases wine and spirit, 35 cases provisions, 24 cases tobacco, 6 pest cases, 21 packages hardware, 193 packages rossin, 99 bundles buckets, 7 bales canvas, 5 cases medicines, 48 pigs lead, 7 packages papers, 25 cases clocks, and many packages merchandise.

EXTRA STEAMER FOR CHINA.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Avoca, 904 tons Captain W. A. Wheler, will sail to-day for China &c., with extra China mail, 2674 chests opium (tran shipped from steamer Khedive) and a general cargo

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
8	Abana (s)	Newell	N. Shields, May 10.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Burmah (s)	Cave	Kurrachee.
	Laicham (s)	Sanders	London.
	Inchmornish (s)	Day	Calcutta.
	Hasiand (s)	Humble	Rangoon.
	Joseph Arbib (s)	Dudding	Trieste, &c.
	Marion (s)	Thompson	Rangoon.

The steamer Avoca, Wheler, to China, &c, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Hispania, to Liverpool, &c,
Steamer Windabala, to Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

June ARRIVALS.
5 Shahzada (s) ..... Budd ..... Singapore, May 26.
Sirocco (s) ..... Reid ..... Marseilles May 7.
Harrington (s) ..... Surtees ..... Cardiff, April 13.

DEPARTURES.

June 5.—Steamer Guy Mannering. Ship City of Philadelphia. Barque Royal Alexandra.

MADRAS.

June ARRIVALS.
7 Tibre (s) .... Galle.
Ethiopia (s) .... Bombay.

June DEPARTURES.
7 Tibre (s) .... Calcutta.
Surat (s) .... London.
Himalaya (s) .... Ramdoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Fraser (s)—51 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 250 kegs red lead, Kuma Ramjee.
Clan Monro (s)—55 cases whisky, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia (s)—10 boxes tinned plates, Aassam Ahmed.
Lady Dalhousie (s)—10 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Rydal Hall (s)—50 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Seokhia.
Clan Fraser (s)—10 casks shot, Mahomedally Noorbhoy.
Adirondeck (s)—24 kegs colour, Abdoolcadur Abdoolhoosein.
Hispania (s)—9 cases umbrellas, Esmalljee Mahamedally.

FROM LONDON.

Brindisi (s)—11 cases soap and 4 cases perfumery, &c., Esoofally Sumeejdin.
Lamperta (s)—10 casks fuse, Mahamedally Noorbhoy ; 7 c ses papers, Nuzeraly Cumroodin and Co.
Khedive (s)—2 cases envelops, Joonas Mahomed ; 7 cases confectionery, Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein.
Cathay (s)—39 boxes bar silver (Rs. 1,03,430), the C. M. Bank.

FROM ANTWERP.

Inchmornish (s)—13 cases window glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Khedive (s)—2 hogsheads claret, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Singapore (s)—25 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kenyon—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Alexander Yeats—56 cwts oilbanum, Allymahomed Hasam ; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Juggunath Kernidan.
Tuscany (s)—91 bales cotton waste, Tezpall Khetsee ; 38 bales wool, Keeka Khoosal ; 85 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Mohandass ; 32 bales cotton, Jaitha Purshotum ; 193 bales wool, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 92 bales hemp and 64 bales rags, Lackmedass Nuthoo ; 300 bales cotton, P. Chrystal and Co.
Britannia (s)—51 bales cotton, Dewjee Jaiwani ; 7874 cwts linseed, John Marshall ; 32 cwts wheat, Soondersdass Deesa ; 4713 cwts myrabolams, Pooja Jeewraj ; 18 bales skins, Farnham and Co ; 200 bales cotton waste, Pairse Pudhumsee ; 52 bales cotton, Buneechund Fuckeerchund ; 60 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee ; 51 bales sotton, Dewjee Jaiwani ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 132 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsidass ; 48 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 48 bales wool, Pearjee Khan Mahomed.
Rydal Hall (s)—3 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Linhope (s)—90 cwts olibanum, Allymahomed Hassum 30 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, Mahomed Allana ; 10 bales hides, Natha Essa ; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 10 bales skins, Goolamally Sallabhoy ; 67 tons gambier, Wallace and Co.
St. Dunstan (s)—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Patna (s)—66 cases ginger, M. Mackenzie and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Adirondeck (s)—150 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 109 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 5,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Marathon—2,000 cwts bone, Sigg-Sulzer and Co. ; 2,550 rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.
Dominion—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Britannia (s)—150 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Joseph Arbib (s) 100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co ; 108 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Kashgar (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Harvest (s)—100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Crane (s)—750 cwts gingellyseed, L. Singer and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Clan Ranald (s)—15,000 cwts wheat and 5,637½ cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Brocadaile (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda (s)—99 bales cotton, Ramjedass Luckmedass ; 76 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—146 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 8.

Vesey, Major, Oxfordshire L. I., from leave, from England.

JUNE 9.

Phelps, Col., Comry. Geni., on duty, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 9.

Brownrigg, Lieut., R. E., on duty, to Quetta.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette*Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried. DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." "AGENTS WANTED."

GRAEFENBERG
VEGETABLE
PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find the mindispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in Bombay : B. S. MADON & Co., M. NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

THE steamer Helios has just ARRIVED in Bombay with a Special Consignment of the world-renowned iron-frame PIANOS by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE in solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square ..... Rs. 675
Sympathetic ..... ,, 700
Semi-grand, on three legs ..... ,, 1,250

Easy and advantageous terms by yearly purchase or hire system on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay, May 1, 1882. Sole Agents.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.

HARRIS & LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS

20, RAMPART ROW,
(Next to the Oriental Bank
BOMBAY.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to PREVENT DELAY in their DELIVERY it is requested that LETTERS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and PRIVATE SECRETARY during His Excellency's stay at Guneshkhind may be addressed to

"*GOVERNMENT HOUSE,*
GUNESHKHIND,
[POONA]"

the name of the post town being enclosed in brackets as above.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor of Bombay.
Government House, Guneshkhind, June 5, 1882.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... June 15th .... 11h. 24'm. p.m.
First Quarter ..... June 23rd .... 10h. 32'm. p.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 10	.....	5 21 6	35 6	22m 6	0m 0
				15 a	18 a
Sun. 11	St. Barnabas—1st Sunday after Trinity.	5 21 6	33 7	47m 1	4m 0
				20 a	57 a
Mon. 12	English Mail expected.	5 21 6	35 8	55m 2	1m 1
			34 a	33 a	43 a
Tu. 13	.....	5 21 6	36 9	48m 2	53m 2
			9	22 a	3 43 a
Wed 14	.....	5 21 6	36 10	37m 3	41m 3
			10	17 a	4 35 a
Thr. 15	.....	5 21 6	36 11	20m 4	25m 4
			11	5 a	5 21 a
Fri. 16	.....	5 21 6	36 11	58m 5	7m 5
			11	48 a	6 4 a
Sat. 17	.....	5 21 6	37 0	34 a	5 47m 6
					43 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BAILEY—June 8, at Ahmednagar, the wife of B. C. Bailey, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

EVANS—June 7, at Madras, Francis Stone Evans, Principal, Presidency College.
MAHARAJA OF MOURBHUNJ—May 29, at Barreepudda, Krishna Chundra Bhunj Deo, Maharaja of Mourbhunj, aged 33 years.
SNUGG—June 3rd, at Ongole (Nelloro District), Archibald Clarence, infant son of Robert Snugg, Inspector of Police, aged four months and twenty-one days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1882.

IN the letter which we published yesterday our Constantinople correspondent recommends those interested in Tangier and the affairs of Morocco to refer to Pepys's Diary, wherein, he says, they will find much curious information. Now, although Tangier, in its present decayed condition, is notable only as the residence of the European diplomatic agents to the court of Muley-Hassan, it was at one time quite as much the centre of European intrigue in Africa as Cairo is now ; and the difficulties of former times are so very similar to those which disturb our peace-of-mind to-day, that a lesson for our present rulers might with little trouble be drawn from the errors of their predecessors. To the inhabitants of Bombay, Tangier appeals with peculiar claims for sympathy. It formed, with our noble city, the dowry which Charles II. received with his Portuguese bride, and perhaps it was only the good fortune of Bombay that saved it from the ruin of the African port when its royal owner got tired of his prize. But the affairs of this portion of North Africa may perhaps force themselves once more on the general attention of Europe. Simultaneously with our Constantinople correspondent's reference to this subject, Mr. W. Adams, in the letter we published yesterday, draws attention to the project, revived by the French, of submerging the interior of North Africa, and converting the greater portion of its sandy deserts into an ocean. There have been, at one time or another, knotty frontier disputes between the French and their neighbours in North Africa, but all these would be effectually solved if the engineers of the Republic were, by digging a channel through the Algerian coast-line, to flood North Africa generally, without regard to the owners of the soil to be handed over to the fishes. The sluggish diplomatic mind might well be appalled by the multitude of difficulties likely to be raised by a proceeding of this character. But the magnitude, and the hazardous nature, of the scheme makes it peculiarly attractive to the imagination of French engineers. They mean, unquestionably, to seriously consider its feasibility, since the Government have appointed a committee to examine the plans of M. de Lesseps, and have deputed MM. de Freycinet, Leon Say, and Varroy (the Premier, the Finance and Public Works Ministers of the Republic) to superintend it. We may not improbably see, therefore, in addition to our modern complications, a revival of many of those anxieties which momentarily disturbed the frivolous court of the "Merry Monarch,"

They were fine old days, those when Mr. Samuel Pepys was first called on to take North African affairs in hand. International jealousies had been running strong in the British capital. France and Spain were intriguing hard against each other, and both against England and her queen-consort's dowry. When Pepys was hurrying to the Admiralty to look after the dispatch of troops to occupy Tangier, and perhaps Bombay, he "heard of a fray between the two Embassadors of Spaine and France ; and that, this day, being the entrance of an Embassador from Sweden, they intended to fight for precedence. Our King, I heard, ordered that no Englishman should meddle in the business, but let them do what they would . . . So back again ; and at White Hall light, and saw the soldiers and people running up and down the streets. So I went to the Spanish Embassador's and the French, and there saw great preparations on both sides ; but the French made the most noise and runted most, but the other made no stir almost at all ; so that I was afraid the other would have too great a conquest over them. Then to the Wardrobe and dined there, and then abroad and in Cheapside hear that the Spanish have got the best of it, and killed three of the French coach-horses and several men, and is gone through the City next to our King's coach ; at which it is strange to see how all the City did rejoice. And indeed we naturally all love the Spanish, and hate the French." A good many obstacles were thrown in the way of the English taking possession of the Queen's dowry both in Africa and the farther East—in the case of the first by the Spaniards, and in the second by the Portuguese themselves. In Africa the English were entirely successful, but with regard to India Pepys mournfully records : "The Portugalls have choused us, it seems, in the Island of Bombay, in the East Indys." Tangier appeared the more valuable of the two cessions, for whereas the King was much disappointed "by the knavery of the Portugall Viceroy, and the inconsiderableness of the place of Bombaim, if we had it," he proceeded to spend vast sums of money in endeavouring to erect Tangier into a fortress. Its management was handed over to a committee to which Pepys was attached, and of which he subsequently became treasurer. The committee's difficulties were of no ordinary character. There was a strong anti-Popery feeling abroad just then, and the first error the King fell into was to make Lord Rutherford (afterwards Earl of Teviot) Governor of Tangier. "I am sorry," says Pepys, "to see a Catholicke governor sent to command there, where all the rest of the officers almost are such already." The governor plunged into the immense task of constructing a huge mole, and otherwise improving the site. In finding the money, the committee had to contend against the sullen hostility of the House of Commons, the carelessness and negligence of the King and the Duke of York, and the dishonesty and extravagance of all parties concerned. In fact, Tangier affairs were generally allowed "to slide" by the royal Lord High Admiral, to whom they were entrusted. One day, when the committee were waiting for the Duke of York, "a lady called to my Lord out of my Lady Castlemaine's lodgings, telling him that the King was there and would speak with him. My Lord could not tell me what to say at the committee to excuse his absence, but that he was with the King ; nor would suffer me to go to the Privy Garden (which is now a through passage and common), but bid me go through some other way, which I did ; so that I see he is a servant of the King's pleasures too, as well as business." A week afterwards, when the King was to attend to settle the revenue, his Majesty never appeared, and on Pepys leaving he found the whole court excited over a jealous quarrel between Lord and Lady Chesterfield respecting the Duke of York's attentions to her ladyship. On another occasion, when Lord Sandwich (who actually occupied Tangier for the English) came down to the committee, he talked "largely of his own businesses," and "how matters are at court : and though he did not flatly tell me any such thing, yet I do suspect that all is not kind between the King and the Duke." While the authorities of the Admiralty were thus frivolling away their time in discussing scandalous tittle-tattle, Lord Teviot at Tangier was repelling "attaques of the Moores" and squandering money without ever rendering an account of it ; and Lord Marlborough was wrangling with the Portuguese Viceroy for the delivery of "Bombay and its dependencies." How the finances were managed is seen from the following entry : "To a Committee of Tangier ; where God forgive how our Report of my Lord Peterborough's accounts was read over and agreed to by the Lords, without one of them understanding it !" Pepys was soon after this made treasurer, but even then matters did not improve. The Duke of York, he records, "is gone over to all his pleasures again," [this was after the Dutch scare], "and leaves off care of business, what with his woman, my Lady Denham, and his hunting three times a week." Naturally things were neglected. "God knows how my Lord Bellasses' accounts passed," says Pepys, "understood by nobody but my Lord Ashly, who, I believe, was allowed to let them go as he pleased." On a later occasion, when a meeting of the committee was called, the King came gossiping and prevented it. "But Lord !" says Pepys, referring to this incident, "what a deal of sorry discourse did I hear between the King and several Lords about him [the Duke of York] here ! but very mean, methought." Pepys was far too much the courtier to trouble his master, the Duke, about the alarming state of affairs. "After a little talk about . . . the ruinous condition of Tangier," he confesses in one entry, "which I have a great mind to lay before the Duke, but dare not because of his great kindness to Lord Middleton." In May, 1669, Pepys takes leave of Tangier with the ominous note : "To White Hall to a Committee of Tangier, where I see all things going to rack."

It may be inferred that by this time the King was heartily sick of his Queen's dowry. In 1667 Sir W. Coventry declared that if Tangier was again offered to the King he would advise against the taking of it ; and in the year following he got rid of Bombay to the East India Company for a rental of £10 a year. There being no company to take Tangier off his hands, the English troops lingered in it till 1683 (the House of Commons in the meanwhile denouncing it as the nursery of a Popish army), when the soldiers were withdrawn, the costly fortifications blown up, and ruins finally abandoned to the Moors. The question now is, shall drooping Tangier once more come to the front, and become something in international politics ? If the conversion of Tunisia and the Sahara into an inland sea were ever to be effected, Tangier would in all probability be the point from which England would superintend the innumerable questions and difficulties which would arise from, and precede, the accomplishment of such a stupendous scheme. But is the submersion a matter of practical engineering ? The flooding of the Sahara is an old idea, and was first mooted in England. It was only the other day that the French were head over ears in love with the trans-Saharan railway from Algiers to Timbuctoo. The Chambers, under the auspices of M. de Freycinet, voted some £40,000 for prospecting a route through the desert. The scheme was declared to be not only possible but easy, and bound to be both an engineering and commercial success. We were asked to believe that the Sahara was no desert at all, but a thinly divided net-work of oases (*grandes étapes* was the phrase) which would enable the line to pay from its commencement. Intervening spaces of shifting sand were to be bridged by carrying the line through metallic tubes, a market of inconceivable proportions was to be discovered for cotton and cloth at Timbuctoo, and the hostility of the Arabs was coolly put down as "trifling." Well, Bou Amena has enlightened them on the last point ; the glowing account of the rich and blooming Sahara has been put up beside the volumes of Baron Munchausen ; it has become apparent that the possibility of a trainful of human beings emerging from one of those leviathan "metallic tubes" is exceedingly small ; and finally it has dawned upon the speculators that up to the present the requirements of the inhabitants of Timbuctoo in the matter of clothing have been of the most limited character, and that if such a superfluity as dress ever became fashionable among the dusky population, materials could be brought up the Niger at a fraction of the cost of transporting them 1,500 or 2,000 miles over the desert by rail. But what is most instructive is that the very men who are now promoting the submersion scheme went out of their way to denounce it, when they had got the railway bee in their bonnets. It was distinctly declared in papers read before the Geographical Society of Marseilles, and the Institute of Sciences in Paris,—papers on which the Government justified their expenditure in making *études*,—that few or no tracts of the Saharan desert were sufficiently below the level of the sea to permit of a practical scheme of submersion. Numerous other objections were taken to the scheme which, three years ago only, French engineers were content to leave to the English to fool with, while they, with their trans-Saharan railway, ran away with the commerce of the Soudan. Now, we are not pronouncing for or against either scheme, but until we know how the French engineers have come to change their views so quickly, we will console ourselves with having only one North African difficulty in view, and permit Tangier to continue its slumber in peace.

THE principal feature about Colonel Chesney's lecture at Simla on military matters was its utter unreality. It was, as we have before remarked, strictly a popular discourse. Now, military scientists have been among the last to admit the public to their confidence. Colonel Chesney and his military friends, no doubt, fancy the public know nothing about their calling, and any remarks to them need not be strictly accurate. In this they make an error for which they are repaid with interest when the public take the army out of the hands of military men, and reorganise it in the teeth of professional military opinion. Now, the ordinary civilian mind is, in many instances, quite capable of taking a rough, common-sense view of the subject, which, like similar views on other technical questions, is very often right, when skilled opinion strictly based on scientific theories is as frequently wrong. In consequence of their idea that the public know nothing of military matters, officers, in addressing a popular audience, are disposed to take either an extremely confident or despondent view of things, according to their individual disposition or passing humour. Colonel Chesney chose the former. After pointing out the proved decadence of the armies of Prussia and then of France, he continued : "I think I may say without boasting that the British soldier has never reached that point of decay which other armies had reached." It is all very well for Colonel Chesney to take this self-confident view now that he fancies we are out, or almost out, of the wood. But he makes a mistake in supposing that "mere civilians," any more than himself and his brother-officers, believe that the British army escaped the influence of that dry-rot which sapped the strength out of the organisation of Continental armies. The military authorities have held very different opinions from those with which Colonel Chesney tickled the vanity of his audience at Simla. Sir John Adye, writing three years ago, referred to the military system which existed in England until Viscount Cardwell attacked it eleven years ago in the following terms :—"Whatever may have been the merits or drawbacks of the old arrangements in minor points, they undeniably suffered under one defect which was always important, and in these days is vital. Efficient or not, the army was inelastic, and entirely devoid of reserves ; and no means, therefore, existed either of quickly augmenting its numbers, or of replacing the casualties which war, and the diseases and sickness which always accompany war, invariably and rapidly create." After stating that a British force of 25,000 men landed in the Crimea in the autumn of 1854 and lost upwards of 5,000 in two months, General Adye continues : "Lord Raglan, who, in obedience to the orders of the Home Government, had embarked on the expedition, found himself in the winter of 1854 standing on the bare plateau before Sebastopol, with an army, not only deficient in commissariat, in transport, and in other establishments necessary for the field, but, worse than all, with a force whose ranks were rapidly diminishing in front of the enemy, and yet England had no trained men to send him in his dire necessity." Even this army, deficient as it was, had been created, according to Mr. Sidney Herbert (quoted by Sir John Adye) "by discounting the future ; every regiment at home, or within reach, and not forming part of the army, has been robbed to complete it." The recruits, too, offered to Lord Raglan, were so inefficient that in October and November the commander refused to have them at all, and in December "the Government thought it necessary to introduce a Foreign Enlistment Bill, for the purpose of raising a foreign legion." In the face of evidence of this character, and much more of a similar nature which might be cited, how could Colonel Chesney expect an intelligent assembly to believe that the British army had escaped that process of decay which had proved fatal in succession to the armies of the Continent ? Does he suppose that if England had been engaged in a death-struggle as Prussia was in 1806, and as France was in 1870,—nay, had Russia been in the position for transporting her troops which Mr. Mackenzie Wallace warns us, and as we all see, she is now—her antiquated military organisation would not have collapsed as completely as those of Prussia and France in the moment of trial. It is confusing the judgment to mention the "British soldier" and the "British army" in the same sentence. No one supposes the "British soldier" has ever ceased to be brave, but we *know* the "British army," at one time, ceased to be efficient. The Prussian cavalry fought like heroes at Jena, as did the French horsemen at Reichoffen, but they could not ward off defeat on either occasion. The Duke of Wellington considered the Prussians were the best soldiers on the Continent even when they were not winning victories, and the British infantry, we have no doubt, would have fought as bravely under defeat, had they been tried, as they ever did under more fortunate circumstances. Both Prussians and French got demoralised in turn, no doubt, but our experiences recently in South Africa showed that even the British soldier was not above this weakness—nor, indeed, can any soldier be. We are quite aware that Colonel Chesney knows all this, and we only wish to impress him that the facts are not entirely beyond the knowledge of what the Viceroy good-humouredly described as "a mere civilian."

THE Famine Commissioners' report contained important advice regarding the very necessary work of reforesting the hills and mountains of the country, which for the most part have been leased for cultivation at a few pice per acre, in order, upon one account—the Famine Commissioners remark—"that the streams may be perennial and a source of profit, and not a source of danger." For, in the words of Mr. Grant Duff to the people of Madras, "forests are the greatest natural means for the storage and distribution of moisture." And we are now glad to see that Mr. Cunningham, judge of the High Court of Calcutta, and late member of the Famine Commission, in his book "British India and its Rulers" gives great prominence to the subject of forest conservation. He remarks—"In every direction vast natural resources are lying either wholly unused, or turned to very poor account. The splendid forests, still only partially protected from the destruction wrought by popular ignorance and recklessness, are in themselves a grand source of future wealth, if only reasonable measures of preservation can be enforced against popular prejudice and selfishness on the one hand, and official indifference or sentimentality on the other. The growth of timber in almost every part of India is so easy and rapid, that we may reasonably hope, as knowledge on the subject increases, to see many tracts—now suncracked and ravine-torn deserts—reclaimed by proper culture for profitable human use." And again—"Prominent among such measures of development would be a stricter system of forest conservation. Although some progress has been made of late years in this direction, this magnificent source of national wealth is to a large extent neglected ; millions of young trees are every year burnt, millions more are destroyed by cattle-grazing and by wasteful and barbarous methods of culture practised by aboriginal tribes. In Madras the evil is especially conspicuous, and the injury, in some instances, already irreparable. Not only should existing forests be preserved, but village and communal woodlands should be formed, and scientifically managed on behalf of the towns and villages to which they belong."

THE Mr. Bourke referred to in Reuter's telegram as having been assassinated in Ireland is, in all probability, Mr. Walter M. Bourke, M. A. of the Calcutta Bar. Mr. W. M. Bourke was called to the Bar in Ireland on June 6, 1859. He was admitted to practice in the Bengal Court on April 27, 1864, and returned to Europe about ten years ago.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 8.

THE rains this year are decidedly erratic. Last week was stormy and tempestuous to a degree : there were violent thunderstorms, something like a hurricane of wind one day, and altogether about ten inches of rain fell. This week all is changed. Since last Sunday there has hardly been a shower, and the weather has had all the coolness and freshness of a break in the middle of August. The whole place is green, the trees are clad in their freshest and most verdant leaves, and cool winds and cloudy days make Poona most decidedly desirable as a residence. People are slowly coming in from Mahableshwar, where already more than 40 inches of rain have fallen. Indeed, the violence and persistency of the rain are described as something unknown even at most Mahableshwar. On Saturday last 18 inches fell there, and people are leaving as quickly as they can, a fact which the country folk are turning to account by charging twenty-five rupees for an ordinary country cart to carry kit, the price being usually between six and seven rupees.

Since Mahableshwar has been a sanitarium and pleasure resort, such a terrible disaster as that which overtook the unfortunate Mr. Faulconer and his three grandchildren has never been known. People have been frequently drowned in trying to cross the beds of nullahs at the beginning of the rains, the water suddenly coming down and carrying them off before they could reach the opposite bank. But in this case the travellers were on a good made road, and a sudden turn of the ghat showed them a body of water dashing clean across the road ; and before it was possible to pull the bullocks up, Mr. Faulconer's cart was caught by the torrent, swept over the slight parapet by the roadside, and hurled down a tremendous ravine. There was no guarding against an accident the like of which had never been known before, and all sorts of theories have been started to account for the accumulation of so much water at that particular spot, as but comparatively little rain had fallen when the sad accident occurred. Mr. Faulconer was very much respected in Poona, and much sympathy is felt for his family in their great sorrow.

H. E. the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, together with the chief civil and military dignitaries, have returned to Poona ; and the season will soon begin in earnest. The Governor will hold his levee in the Council Hall in a short time, and then there will be the usual round of festivities which makes the capital of the Dekkan one of the gayest places in India during the rains. The Bombay Presidency is not at all a bad place for those who can spend the hot weather at Mahableshwar, the rains at Poona, and the cold season in Bombay.

BEJAPUR.

"I felt nothing of the usual sentiments inspired by ruins in contemplating those of Bejapoor. We in general on such occasions feel a reverential melancholy, and are lifted above the present time and circumstances. But these sentiments are produced by ruined cities which were the scenes of what is venerable or interesting to us. With these feelings we consider Athens or Rome. But here we see the triumph of force, and the buildings of which we behold the ruins were never the scenes of any other qualities than those of treachery, debau

TELEGRAMS.

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA*.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

The *Gazette* notifies that in accordance with the Act of 1878, arms and ammunition may be imported by a license from the Magistrates of the district to which the goods are consigned, or from the Commissioner of Police when consigned to a Presidency town. The fee (five rupees) will be remitted when the arms are required for the protection of person or property. Magistrates in frontier districts are empowered to inspect arms before allowing them transit licenses. Special restrictions are imposed as regards import from, and export to, Portuguese India.

Mr. Prinsep, High Court, Calcutta, has been granted privilege leave from the 19th instant.

The appointment of Dr. Strachan to the Bishopric of Rangoon is gazetted.

Major Smith, Madras Infantry, officiates as Resident, Meywar.

Captain Loch has been posted, as Boundary Settlement Officer, to Marwar, and Assistant Resident of the Western States of Rajputana.

Mr. Barnes, lately Assistant Agent in Belluchistan, officiates as Political Agent of the third class.

Privilege leave for one month and eight days has been granted to Mr. Hope, Financial Secretary.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. Monteath, Mr. Hogg has been confirmed as Director-General of the Post Office.

Mr. James has been appointed Postmaster, Bengal, and Mr. Fanshawe, Postmaster, Bombay.

Colonel Hill, 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, has been granted leave for six months.

General Sir Edwin Johnson and Colonel Charles Johnson have been granted colonel's allowances.

A good service pension has been conferred on Sir James Hills, late Military Governor of Kabul; also on Colonel Kennedy in place of General Fraser, who lately received colonel's allowances; also to Brigadier General Charles Gough, Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent; to Colonel Medley, Chief Engineer, Punjab; to Dr. DeRenzy, Indian Medical Service; and to Dr. Townsend, Indian Medical Service.

In the Punjab six officers have been promoted to Superintending Engineers.

MURDER OF A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 9.

An extraordinary murder of one Captain Smith, formerly commanding the Saint James, occurred yesterday. He visited one Madden on Wednesday night and played cards with him, Mrs. Madden, and her sister, to whom Smith is said to have been engaged until Thursday morning. The native servant says he was awakened by screams, and found Madden beating and stamping on Smith, whose dead body was found in the house by the police when they got information of the occurrence some hours afterwards. Madden is in custody.

SHIPWRECK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 9.

The ship Luigia C., from Liverpool to Rangoon, with coals, has been wrecked at the entrance to the Pyapong River. Three of the crew have reached Rangoon. The captain and nine others are missing, and search is being made for them.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Mr. Bourke, a landlord of Galway, and who has practised as a barrister in India, has been shot at and killed at Ardrahan. A dragoon who was escorting him was also killed.

FUNERAL OF GARIBALDI.

ROME, JUNE 8.

The funeral of General Garibaldi took place today at Caprera, and was of a most impressive nature. Many thousands of people were present.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 8.

The Porte is firm in its refusal to accept the Conference, and is still of opinion that the Turkish Mission despatched to Egypt will settle everything necessary for the settlement of the difficulty.

CAIRO, JUNE 8.

Dervish Pasha, with the other members of the Turkish Commission, arrived here to-day and met with a cordial reception. It is believed that a compromise has been proposed by Dervish Pasha.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

GALLE, JUNE 9, 4-15 p.m, Mail-steamer Verona, from China, arrived.

ADEN, JUNE 8.

The Italian mail-steamer Singapore, Captain G. Merello, left here for Bombay to-day at 9 p. m.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight. 1-8d.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85½
4½ per cent. do.	91 7-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101
Bar Silver	52 5-16
5 per cent. French Rentes	115½
Oriental Bank Shares	£16-10
Chartered Bank Shares	£22-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£18
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£49-10

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£12,000,000,	Inc.	£500,000
Bills Discounted	£20,800,000,	Dec.	£1,700,000
Bullion	£25,100,000,	Dec.	£100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 43 per cent.

Arrivals—Mathew Bedlington and North Durham.
Departure—Bedouin.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

At 10 p.m	78°

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

„ 6 a.m.	78°
„ 10 a.m.	85°
„ 2 p.m.	85·3
„ 4 p.m.	84·5

AT yesterday's meeting of the Town Council, the consideration of the memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, made upon reports from the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer on the impurities in the Tulsi water, was resumed. After some discussion the Municipal Commissioner showed from correspondence in his office that, independently of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee's notice of motion, he had directed his attention to the subject; and that he was quite willing to do all that could be done to improve the Tulsi supply. It was resolved by a majority of votes that the Municipal Commissioner be requested, if possible, to devise some plan for cleaning out Tulsi Lake from the lowest surface annually, or as occasion might require; and that as soon as such plan was ready, he should move the Council to apply to the Corporation for sanction to any outlay of funds that might be necessary in the matter.

IT is reported from Peshawar that, in a quarrel over cards at Cherat, a soldier of the Cheshire Regiment stabbed a comrade.

ACCOUNTS received in Calcutta from Cuttack in connection with the Khond rising state that things are quieting down, and a number of arrests have been made, which have had a quiescent effect on the rioters. The orders for a police reinforcement to proceed from Cuttack to Kalahundi have been countermanded.

THE death-rate in Madras at present compares very unfavourably with that of Bombay. In Bombay last week the rate of mortality was 20·44 per thousand per annum. In Madras during the week last reported on the rate was 36·5.

CHOLERA is said to be very prevalent about Berhampore, Ganjam, numerous deaths having occurred amongst the natives, whilst among the Europeans the District Engineer has died. The Assistant Collector has also been attacked by the disease.

MR. DE WET was sworn in as acting Chief Justice of Ceylon on the 31st May.

THE two regiments of Madras Native Infantry which are now employed in connection with the outbreak in the Ganjam Hills are the 7th M. N. I. from Berhampore, Ganjam, and the 23rd Wallahajabad Light Infantry from Kamptee. The 7th Regiment, M. N. I., reached Berhampore, Ganjam, and Sumbulpore from Vizagapatam at the beginning of 1879. The head-quarters and right wing, under the command of Colonel A. T. Baldwin, are at Berhampore; the left wing is posted at Sumbulpore. Two officers in this regiment happen to be absent on leave, viz., Major T. H. Stoton and Major R. Stokoe. The latter officer, however, is in India, and has received telegraphic orders to rejoin at once. The 23rd W. L. I. were recently stationed in the Andaman Islands, whence they proceeded to Kamptee in the early part of last year. It is greatly to be hoped that the presence of the troops in the Mahlia Hills will not be necessary for any considerable time, for once the monsoon breaks and the rains begin, the climate of the hills becomes most trying and bad types of jungle fevers prevail.

THE appointment of Adjutant of the Royal Artillery in the Allahabad division, vacant owing to the promotion of Major H. S. Higginson, will be filled by Captain A. H. Whitehorne of J-2 (late H-6) R. A., who is at present on leave in Kashmere.

THE Government of India are reported to have given a promise that should it be determined (which, however, is extremely improbable) to renumber the regiments of the Indian Army consequent on the late reductions, the 45th N. I. will in no case be deprived of their present designation of "Rattray's Sikhs."

THE *Bombay Samachar* hears from Baroda that Her Highness Chimnabai, wife of Maharajah Siajirao Gaekwar, gave birth to a daughter on the 4th instant. All the public offices in the city were closed the next day in honour of the occasion.

THE Court of Inquiry into the "Modesty" case at Lucknow is sitting with closed doors. The court, which commenced its sittings at the mess-house of the 7th Bengal Native Infantry on Monday, is constituted as follows:—President: Colonel Warren, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders. Members: Lieutenant-Colonel Smithett, R.A.; Major Becher, Bengal Cavalry; Major Brabazon, 10th Royal Hussars; and Major Lawrie, R.A. The Deputy Judge Advocate of the Circle—Lieutenant Macmullen—is conducting the case. The proceedings, it is understood, are likely to be somewhat protracted. To such an extent is the Court resolved upon maintaining the strictest secresy in regard to what transpires while it is in session, says a local paper, that a short-hand-writer especially retained in the interests of the defence has been refused permission to record the proceedings. The special functions of the Court are to collect all the evidence, *pro* and *con*, sift it, and report thereon to Army Headquarters,—when His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, after a due consideration of the whole case, will, it is presumed, either direct the honourable acquittal of the accused, or order his subsequent trial by Court-martial. In the present stage the Court is one of inquiry only—not a punitive tribunal.

THE Madras Government have replied to the memorials of the local Chamber of Commerce and Trades' Association against the change in the mail-train service recently announced, by an order to the effect that, after carefully weighing the objections urged, they are of opinion that the scheme recommended by the Agent and Traffic Manager of the Railway "promises on the whole the maximum of gain with the minimum of disadvantage." The Government therefore sanction the introduction, experimentally, from the 1st July, of the scheme recommended by the Railway authorities, "on the understanding that the punctuality of the trains is to be most carefully attended to, and that its continuance must be dependent on that condition being fulfilled." The arrangements now sanctioned are to be reported on by the Consulting Engineer after six months' trial, and will be then reconsidered by the Government, with special reference to the enforcement of punctuality. The Chamber of Commerce and Trades' Association are by no means satisfied with this decision, and have telegraphed to he Viceroy, earnestly entreating him to veto the proposed change, on the ground that the time available for answering correspondence by return post is curtailed by it 30 per cent. The *Madras Mail* is strongly on the side of the opposition, and hopes that "the Viceroy may be now induced to give some personal attention to the subject, when his shrewd common sense will hardly fail to detect the weakness of the case put forward by the Railway authorities in favour of a change of service." The Railway authorities are anxious to make the change, because they estimate that it would save them fifty thousand rupees a year.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. Low, C.B., will complete his one year as Deputy Commissary-General for transport on the 21st instant, and will, it is believed, be appointed Director of Transport, thus leaving the command of the 13th Bengal Lancers open to be filled by Lieutenant-Colonel Macnaghten, the present Second-in-Command, but who has been officiating Commandant during Colonel Low's absence. This vacancy would occur on the 1st April next, even if Colonel Low were not removed before that time. Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Pennington, 13th B. L., joins the Transport Department under Colonel Low, and so gives up the Second-in-Command of the 13th Bengal Lancers, which he would probably have succeeded to, for he has been Squadron Commander for nearly 11 years, and has served with the regiment for over 21 years.

ON the 7th instant there were three vacancies created in the Garrison Instruction Staff, Umballa and Bangalore, by the resignation of Majors Poignand and Watts, and Poona on account of Major Taylor having completed his five years' tenure in the appointment. If Captain Henry, R. E., succeeds to the establishment, *vice* Major Watts, for whom he is officiating at present at Bangalore, as is stated is to be the case, just half the instructors will belong to the British service, leaving two to be filled up by officers of the Indian forces. Why such should not be the case is not understood, but the *Englishman* hears there is a probability of such a thing being done, and that only officers who have passed through the Staff College are to be appointed. "This, however, can be hardly looked upon as fair, for the college has been open for so short a time to officers of the Staff Corps. And on reference to the list of officers who have qualified for the Army Staff, there are several who have received special mention with reference to the several subjects, and who, it is known, are fully qualified for the appointment referred to. It has always been a rule that the appointments on the staff of the Army should be equally divided between the British and Indian forces, and, as far practicable, it is to be trusted this rule will still be adhered to."

THE Government of the North-West Provinces has issued a set of instructions for the guidance of district committees. The Secretary of the committee is to be appointed by the President; and he must know English, in which language minutes will be recorded, translations being made, when necessary, for the convenience of native members. Without previous consultation with the departmental authorities, no educational or medical institution (village or *kalkabandi* schools excepted), no road, ferry, or other means of communication, is to be established or abandoned. Ordinary meetings of the district committees are to be held once a month; and oftener, when necessary. The President can summon a special meeting, but no arrangements are made for allowing members to ask for such a meeting. If the President objects to a vote passed at any meeting, he is empowered to summon a special meeting to re-consider the vote. For special meetings, one-half of the members must be present; and of those present, one-half must be *ex-officio* members. When the votes at a meeting are equal, the President has a casting vote.

THE Bishop of Colombo, a local paper says, is never happy unless he finds himself in hot water. His latest act has been the dismissal of a schoolmaster under him because he married into a Wesleyan family and consented to the marriage ceremony being performed by the father of the bride. This has exasperated the Baptist journal in the colony, and the editor, lashing himself into temper, pours forth heaps of abuse upon the Bishop.

H. E. GOVERNOR W. M. TREACHER, of the North Borneo Company's Concession, accompanied by Mrs. Treacher, and Sir Walter Medhurst, who is entrusted with a special mission by the North Borneo Company, arrived at Singapore on May 20 from Sandakan, *viâ* Labuan, in the steamer Borneo. The object of their visit the *Straits Times* understood to be connected with the affairs of the Company; and they were also willing to enter into arrangements with anyone desirous of instituting a system of Chinese immigration into the territory under the Company's control.

NEWS of the French military expedition to Tonquin had been received at the Straits when the last mail left, to the 12th May, and announced that the French gunboat Parceval had brought down six Annamite mandarins, from the Court at Hue, commissioned to treat with the French commandant, and an amicable settlement and the establishment of a French protectorate was considered probable. An attack by the French upon the country occupied by the Black Flag or piratical hordes, was expected to take place soon.

CHOLERA is raging extensively in Sumatra, says the *Straits Times* of the 25th May, "and a Government Gazette extraordinary, issued on the 22nd, notifies that all vessels coming into any of the ports of the Colony from any place in Sumatra South of 2° North Latitude will be compelled to will comply with the quarantine regulations. This affects all the ports in Sumatra in communication with this Colony, with the exception of Deli and Acheen."

SAYS a Singapore paper of May 25:—One of those strange and most unaccountable rumours that periodically gain currency among the credulous and superstitious lower-class Chinese and natives, has again obtained much credence, and inspired thousands with a nameless fear and dread. This is neither more nor less than that the Government require a certain number of human heads to ensure the success of some undertaking, the Tanjok Ayer Reclamation being the alleged work requiring this curious expedient to guarantee its success. How the story originated it is difficult to ascertain, but it is implicitly credited by the ignorant multitude, and stories, that have lost nothing in the repetition, have been going the rounds, of headless bodies being left in various localities—though no one is able to point out the victims. A similar story was current during the building of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and also in a less degree during the erection of Government House, but the terror that has now taken root in the native mind exceeds anything of the kind we have known before, and [illegible] of the [illegible] particularly in [illegible] localities.

THE meeting called by Mr. W. Biddell in the Conference Room of the House of Commons, to consider the propriety of raising a memorial to the memory of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish, was but scantily attended. No business was done, and the proceedings were adjourned *sine die*.

WRITING of the progress of electric lighting, a London correspondent of the *Pioneer* remarks:—The chief difficulty as to the applicability of the electric light to residences has arisen from the necessity of motive power for producing the supply of electricity. The most ingenious appliances for accomplishing this result are being perfected by the makers of gas engines. So complete are some of these devices, that a small half-horse power engine can now be put up in any one's private residence for a few pounds and worked by a single jet of gas. The power given by the motor worked by this appliance is sufficient to supply two or three houses. A still more interesting invention is that of the caloric engine, which looks like, and is no larger than, a common stove. The necessary force is obtained by the expansion of atmospheric air in a small chamber at the back of the fire. These engines are likely to come into use for the purpose of warming houses, simultaneously with the supply of electric light. The cost of Faure's storage batteries is at the present moment much too great to admit of their being brought into general use.

THE ARMS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In answer to the query of a correspondent, Mr. F. Pereira, in to-day's issue, I believe a native Christian, according to the meaning of the Act, cannot be called an East Indian. The dealers in guns are fully justified in refusing to sell him any kind of weapon, without a permit from the Commissioner of Police.

June 8. RAMROD.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Council was held yesterday at the Municipal Offices, when there were present:—Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Mr. E. H. Carroll, Colonel Merewether, Captain Morland, Dr. Pinkerton, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Rughunath N. Khote, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, and Muncherjee N. Banajee.

IMPURITIES IN THE TULSI WATER.

The consideration of memorandum No. 4360 A of 1882, from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding reports from the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer on the impurities in the Tulsi water, was resumed.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee referred to the statements contained in the Health Officer's report regarding the condition of the Tulsee water, and contended that Dr. Weir's view of the serious character of the contamination was fully borne out by scientific authorities. He (Mr. Nowrozjee) found in the Health Officer's report that there were living animals in the lake. There was also a report in the newspapers the other day that there were crocodiles in the lake, and that one of them had been shot a few days ago. If that water was continued to be supplied to the inhabitants of Bombay the inevitable tendency would be that it would deteriorate the health of the inhabitants slowly and imperceptibly, and make the constitution of the people liable to disease. It was, therefore, the bounden duty of the Town Council to take steps to purify the water by cleaning the lake from the bottom. The lake, as suggested by the Executive Engineer, should not be partially cleaned, but it should be cleaned from the very bottom, because if the impurities remained at the bottom they would be mixed with the fresh water received from the rains, and it would continue to deteriorate month to month, and from the beginning to the end of the year. If they proposed to remedy the evil there should be a radical change effected, and the Municipal Commissioner, under the circumstances, should in their report to Government be devised to clean the bottom so as to ensure a pure and wholesome supply to the inhabitants of Bombay. Until such time as the Bhundarwara reservoir and filter-works were completed there would not be sufficient pressure in the Vehar Lake to supply the highest and limited part of the city, but the smaller quantity of water would amply compensate by its being good, pure, and wholesome. The Council were aware that Vehar was a large lake containing three years' supply, and there was no danger, therefore, of the water running short. The Executive Engineer propounded a theory—for it was nothing more than a theory—that the impurities of the water were attributable to the increased submerged area of the lake. He (the speaker) could place no reliance whatever on theories. The same gentleman had some time ago informed them that the impurities were caused by the leaves of trees being swept into the lake by the wind. That theory having disappeared there was another put forward before them for their acceptance. The Council would excuse him (Mr. Nowrozjee) if he offered a piece of advice that in future it would be better of the Executive Engineer adhered to his province. By propounding the above theories the Executive Engineer travelled into the province of the Health Officer. These theories appeared to him to be put forward by Mr. Walton to get rid of the odium that would be attached to the lake that was constantly under supervision, and which, instead of giving a good and healthy supply of water promissed to them at the time, was a source of danger to the inhabitants of Bombay.

The chairman said that with regard to the report from the Executive Engineer he understood that the Municipal Commissioner called upon him to furnish it, and he was bound to do so.

Mr. Nowrozjee said that if Mr. Walton had confined himself to engineering matters he would have been quite right, but the Municipal Commissioner never asked him to submit his theory as to impurities.

The chairman thought that the matter referred to by Mr. Nowrozjee must be left to the Municipal Commissioner. Perhaps the Municipal Commissioner would explain.

The Municipal Commissioner said he thought that the first part of Mr. Nowrozjee's remarks required an explanation. As far as anything contained in the correspondence was concerned he was glad to say that the Health Officer, Mr. Walton, and himself were exactly of one opinion, and there was no discrepancy whatever between them. Mr. Walton would most certainly not have been doing his duty if he withheld anything which he thought was likely to give him (the Municipal Commissioner) information. If any blame was to blame he was for allowing to be put forward the remarks to which Mr. Nowrozjee had taken exception. He protested against remarks being made against Mr. Walton, who, whatever faults he might have committed in other respects, was in this matter not at all to blame. From what he read the other day it appeared that some misapprehension existed

20th Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation, to complete establishment to strength authorised by G. G. O. 210 of 1882. Dated 1st July 1882.

30th Native Infantry.—Major V. W. Tregear, 2nd in Command 41st Native Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Webster, officiating as Commandant. Dated 1st July 1882.

Lieutenant H. H. Dobbie, supernumerary on the establishment 31st Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation, to complete establishment to strength authorised by G. G. O. 210 of 1882. Dated 1st July 1882.

31st Native Infantry.—Lieutenant H. B. B. Watkis, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, to complete strength authorised by G. G. O. 210 of 1882. Dated 1st July 1882.

32nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel H. St. G. Tucker, Commandant 41st Native Infantry, to be Commandant. Dated 1st July 1882.

Lieutenant E. De Heath, Wing Officer 24th Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer, to complete establishment to strength authorised by G. G. O. 210 of 1882. Dated 1st July 1882.

33rd Native Infantry.—Captain J. Corse-Scott, Wing Commander 37th Native Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander, vice Cumberlege, on furlough. Dated 1st July 1882.

Lieutenant H. B. Thornhill, Wing Officer and Adjutant 37th Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Sadler, appointed permanently to the Political Department. Dated 1st July 1882.

Lieutenant E. M. Nedham, Wing Officer, 36th Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer, to complete establishment to strength authorised by G. G. O. 210 of 1882. Dated 1st July 1882.

38th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. C. St. E. Lucas, attached to the 28th Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Major A. W. Graham, promoted. Dated 1st July 1882.

Lieutenant G. R. MacMullen, Wing Officer on probation 34th Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer probation, vice Buckland, transferred to the 15th Native Infantry. Dated 1st July 1882.

Lieutenant R. E. S. Taylor, supernumerary on the establishment of the 35th Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation, to complete establishment to strength authorised by G. G. O. 210 of 1882. Dated 1st July 1882.

39th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. P. Cunningham, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Cumberlege, appointed Wing Commander 33rd Native Infantry. Dated 1st July 1882.

Lieutenant N. C. Perkins, supernumerary on the establishment 16th Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation, to complete establishment to strength authorised by G. G. O. 210 of 1882. Dated 1st July 1882.

40th Native Infantry.—Colonel G. C. Rowcroft, Commandant 35th Native Infantry, to be Commandant, vice Dandridge, appointed to the Brigade Staff. Dated 1st July 1882.

Lieutenant J. B. Woon, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment to be Wing Officer, to complete establishment to strength authorised by G. G. O. 210 of 1882. Dated 1st July 1882.

42nd Native Infantry.—Captain H. M. Brisco, lately attached to 4th Native Infantry, (on furlough) to be Wing Officer, to complete establishment to strength authorised by G. G. O. 210 of 1882. Dated 1st July 1882.

43rd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. W. Cowley, supernumerary on the establishment 9th Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation to complete establishment to strength authorised by G. G. O. 210 of 1882. Dated 1st July 1882.

44th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant A. G. B. Ternan, Wing Officer and Quartermaster 35th Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Henderson appointed to the Assam Commission. Dated 1st July 1882.

Lieutenant E. K. E. Spence, Wing Officer 35th Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Ridgeway, promoted Dated 1st July 1882.

Lieutenant H. O'Donnell, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, to complete establishment to strength authorised by G. G. O. 210 of 1882. Dated 1st July 1882.

45th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. W. Taylor, supernumerary on the establishment 38th Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation, to complete establishment to strength authorised by G. G. O. 210 of 1882. Dated 1st July 1882.

1st Goorkhas.—Lieutenant C. H. Powell, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer vice Barnett, promoted. Dated 1st July 1882.

Lieutenant F. J. Kempster, supernumerary on the establishment 33rd Native Infantry, to Wing Officer on probation, to complete establishment to strength authorised by G. G. O. 210 of 1882. Dated 1st July 1882.

2nd Goorkhas.—Lieutenant C. D. Judge, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, to complete establishment to strength authorised by G. G. O. 210 of 1882. Dated 1st July 1882.

Lieutenant F. P. Hutchinson, supernumerary on the establishment 3rd Goorkhas, to be Wing Officer, during the time Major W. Hill may be seconded for Service on the Staff. Dated 1st July 1882.

Lieutenant D. C. F. Macintyre, Officiating Wing Officer on probation 2nd Native Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. Dated 1st July 1882.

3rd Goorkhas.—Lieutenant A. W. Lyster, supernumerary on the establishment 33rd Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Thomson, vacated on proceeding on leave. Dated 1st July 1882.

Lieutenant G. W. M. Dundas, supernumerary on the establishment 3rd Goorkhas, to be Wing Officer on probation to complete establishment to strength authorised by G. G. O. 210 of 1882. Dated 1st July 1882.

4th Gookhas.—Lieutenant G. B. Hodgson, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, to complete establishment to strength authorised by G. G. O. 210 of 1882. Dated 1st July 1882.

Lieutenant H. Rose, supernumerary on the establishment of the 2nd Goorkhas, to be Wing Officer on probation, during the time Major N. R. Stewart may be seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st July 1882.

NOTICES.

THE AUSTRALIAN GLACE PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

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Do.	FF	do.	do.
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NOTICE

WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for every acre of cultivated land, shall remain on such acre of surplus waste shall then revert to the grant, such and the grantee shall [illegible] revert to Government; right in the surplus [illegible] any further claim or [illegible] which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any [illegible] for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to [illegible] a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and ceased at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(a) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(b) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(c) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(d) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1883.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah.

The 9th April, 1882.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)...	,, 15 0	..
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December 20.

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It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

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EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.
The Home News, 5th May, 1882, *page* 14.

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Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poisons the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

A PROJECT FOR BRIDGING THE CHANNEL.

In a few days England will receive the visit of a highly-intelligent foreigner who will have in his pocket a wonderful picture of a bridge across the Channel between Folkestone and Cape Grisnez. It will be the most perfect bridge of its kind ever put on paper. Its twenty-three miles or so of length will exhibit many varieties of style. Some parts will be tubular, some iron framework open to the sky, and some again viaducts of masonry. Beneath these you will see (in the picture) ships in full sail—"Great Admirals" bearing the Queen's flag gliding proudly under the central arches, and tiny fishing-boats making their way with equal ease through the lower doorways in the shallows. The arches will rest sometimes on the sea bottom, sometimes on an artificial foundation of loose stone, or on a couple of submarine islands which Nature has most obligingly placed in this very spot as a hint of her views on the question of communication between England and France. Monsieur Versard de Sainte-Anne is the author of this new idea of inter-communication, and his scheme is the alternative to the tunnel. He has been busy with it on this side of the sea for some time; and he has a sort of preliminary company at his back, and an office and a little picture gallery of plans, and everything that a man should have now-a-days in the way of machinery for starting a company or for starting a faith. He has interviewed the President of the Republic about it, and he is going to treat Mr. Gladstone in the same way. What is all this but to say that the scheme of an open bridge across the Channel is never before the human race? And according to the projector it must be an open bridge or nothing. The tunnel is altogether out of the question. It would be very costly in any case; and no one knows what soft stuff is in the chalk, and consequently in the project, the boring might not reveal. Then who could imbibe down there? But as for the bridge, why, the passengers by that route are obviously enjoying themselves immensely. Ask the plan if they are not. The blue sea is beneath them, the blue sky above; that gentle swelling on the coast of the half-way buttress may be a bar. It is Red Roving without the qualms. Berserkar daring tempered by the civilization of Rosherville.

It will be observed that in all this Monsieur Verard de Sainte-Anne takes the necessity of a railway line of communication for the two countries as perfectly self-evident. But for those who want reasons for everything he has plenty of reasons to give. Unbroken railway communication with England; he says, alone stands between France and commercial ruin. Bismarck, far more dangerous in peace than even in war, has been quietly plotting a sort of commercial Sedan to block France off for ever from all share in the English trade. England with her immense commerce binds the eastern and western hemispheres as a main link. France continues the chain, but Bismarck is determined to knot her out of it the moment Berlin, Marseilles is doomed in any case, says Monsieur de Sainte-Anne; and the great lines running due south from Paris will soon exist only as souvenirs of a great world route—another Appian Way. To reach Odessa by Calais and Marseilles it takes from twelve to fourteen days; by Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Berlin it will take only three or four days; and there ultimately will be a like difference of course in the length of communication with the farthest East. The French Chambers have made a patriotic but useless attempt to meet this competition by voting immense sums for the improvement of Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkirk. They might just as well have thrown the money into the sea. The Dutch and Belgian ports—above all, Flushing—will always afford better land communication with Odessa. Berlin, in fact, lies directly on the line of the best existing route. Now, the commercial command of the East of Europe means the ultimate command of Asia, and this, with a due regard to America on the other side, means the commercial command of the world.

France, though, must build much more than the bridge, according to M. Verard de Sainte-Anne. She must not only run a direct railway line from England to avoid the shipment which is the sole disadvantage of the German route, but as soon as the line touches Paris she must carry it almost due east, avoiding Lyons and almost every city south of the capital, and run a neck-and-neck race with Germany "in the straight" for Constantinople *viâ* Trieste. This line, it will be seen, would have even Brindisi far to the west. It would be as short as the German one, shorter than it for many places, and where it was not it would still secure the preference of English exporters by preventing the loss involved in transfer. The man who would give France this line, with the bridge as the beginning of it, would be her true saviour of society in the eyes of all. There is no consideration, in so far as they affect England, which Monsieur Verard de Sainte-Anne will lay before our Prime Minister and other public men. He is a projector, and he has the blessed confidence of his calling, or he would know that England just now thinks there is a good deal to be said on the negative side. One thing, however, may be affirmed with certainty in the face of the scheme—he undoubtedly is prompted by no aggressive designs towards England. The first and last thought of the promoters is the pecuniary advantage of France. The question of choice between Flushing and Calais is a vital one for her. Monsieur de Sainte-Anne wants dividends, not glory. Of course he is not blind to the uses and misuses to which his bridge might be put in time of war, but he exhausts his ingenuity in showing you how the whole length of lifetime might be blown to pieces by a touch. This may account for the air of mingled wonder and amusement with which he hears of English alarms on the subject, and it is hard to convince him that his greatest difficulty of all without doubt will not be with engineers, but with the strategists. But as he is bound, like every inventor, to prove that his invention is the best under all possible circumstances, he is quite ready to show that the bridge might be much more easily rendered useless than the tunnel. Not only would a little dynamite destroy an arch or two in a twinkling, without ruin to the entire structure, but under no circumstances would the invader have a pleasant time of it if he had to travel along such a viaduct under the fire of an English fleet.—*Daily News.*

DIVORCE LAWS.

The French Legislature is now at last re-establishing the practice of divorce which, to quote the saying of a famous and impartial writer, "has never really made its way into French society, even at the time when it was most freely admitted by law." It must certainly be confessed that this statement is supported strongly by the history of former attempts to legalise the practice. In 1830 it was assumed almost as a certainty that the Revolutionists who had subverted the Bourbons, and founded what was called Liberal government, would have no difficulty in restoring the freedom of divorce in some shape or other, although it was open to question how many guarantees or modifications would be appended to the expected new law. Accordingly, no time was lost in introducing to the lower House a bill for legalising divorces. It was, moreover, passed by the House of Representatives on more than one occasion in the years following that Revolution. But the House of Peers invariably rejected the bill when sent up to it for adoption, and successfully defeated all the projects of the reformers. Nor was a more fortunate result obtained by the promoters of a similar measure in 1848. The tide of public feeling ran too strongly in favour of indissoluble marriages, and showed that the House of Peers had quite rightly interpreted the sentiment of the nation in 1830. We know that in these past years that current of feeling has still been exceedingly strong, and has staved off for a long time a social change which seemed imminent on many occasions. If the bill has now passed, it is partly, no doubt, because the Church has been weakened of late throughout the country; but also, and still more surely, because people have had time to forget the grave scandals which followed upon the legalisation of divorces in the Great Revolution of 90 years ago.

In that Revolution the *attack* upon indissoluble marriages was first successfully made by a certain Duke, yet whose law passed the Assembly on the 20th of September, 1792. By it the then existing system of *séparation de corps et de biens*, which has now been in force again for 66 years, was entirely abolished, and divorce was made the only means of obtaining a separation between husband and wife. The decree of divorce was also made obtainable upon the most vague and easy grounds, including mutual consent, so that, practically speaking, the law allowed any one who chose to quit the married state. In the two or three years following the time when the Act was passed an innumerable multitude of married persons cast off the yoke on the easiest, flimsy and absurd pretexts, and marriage as an institution was thrown into almost complete discredit. La Harpe, amongst other persons, got a divorce for "incompatibility of temper" in 1793, and there were numerous instances of a dissolution of marriage effected simply in order to enable the husband to swindle his wife out of her dowry. *The Imperial Legislature* dealt with the subject in a way which has commanded as much admiration as any other part of the Napoleonic Code. Judicial separations were reintroduced for the benefit of those religious persons who shrank from divorce on conscientious grounds; but the latter *proceeding* was also recognised, though only upon proper and sufficient grounds and with effective guarantees against abuse. The Act, which was passed in 1803, had been preceded by a careful inquiry made by a commission; and the report of the commission illustrates in a striking way the enormous scandals introduced by the license of preceding years. So great was the influence of these revelations upon respectable society in France, that even the modified practice permitted by the Code was deemed a step too far by all the circles of liberty, and when the Bourbons were restored, there was more satisfaction than disappointment, even amongst many of the Revolutionary party, at the total abolition of divorce which occurred in 1816.

Divorce was even in very early times a practice against which the French were prone to set their faces. Although it was practised by Charibert, Chilperic, and Charlemagne, these kings were thought to have acted rather in an arbitrary than a legal way in repudiating their wives. Then several of the first Sovereigns of the Capetian dynasty had desperate quarrels with the Popes on the same subject. These altercations came to a head in the time of Philip II.; and when that King, without rhyme or reason, repudiated Ingelbourge of Denmark, the kingdom was laid under an interdict, and Philip was completely defeated, after bringing upon his subjects a punishment which made them long abhor the very mention of divorce. Outside France, the laws affecting divorce have been extremely various. The Jews allowed it freely; and by a liberal interpretation of the Mosaic law Jewish husbands were left with almost unlimited powers of "writing a bill of divorcement." The Medes and Persians permitted it "in order to secure the obedience of wives." Greek marriages might be dissolved on the petition of either spouse, but in Rome it was for a long time only the husband who could get rid of his wife. In the later Roman legislation, divorce meant a dissolution by the consent of both, whilst "repudiation" was the word for a dissolution at the instance of one alone. In the latter days of the Republic the practice had become extremely common. Thus, Pompey divorced his first wife so as to marry a granddaughter of Sylla, and on effecting a treaty with Cæsar, got rid of her in order to marry the daughter of his new ally. When the pair of generals quarrelled, he in turn dismissed the Lady Julia, and remarried a young girl of the Scipio family. In the Imperial times, St. Jerome mentions the case of a woman who had had twenty-two husbands. The woman mentioned in Scripture as having had ten husbands is an example of the prevalence of the practice amongst the Syrian peoples—a practice which Christianity for the first time absolutely discouraged. It is not surprising that the ecclesiastical courts should, in the Middle Ages, have derived an immense deal of power from matrimonial cases. The prerogative of sanctioning a divorce, or rather annulling a marriage, having once been appropriated to the Pope, became a source of extraordinary influence in the Holy See; and it is a hackneyed phrase that the independence of England from the Papal power was effected chiefly by Henry VIII.'s grand dispute as to his divorce from Katharine of Aragon. The revolution of the 17th century in England might have been expected to legalise divorce by a temporal tribunal, more especially as Milton had written one of the most effective works in favour of such a scheme in 1644. But the measure was never adopted, and it was reserved for a commission appointed in 1850 to advise the removal from the House of Lords of the monopoly of dissolving marriages, and to afford the much power which caused the passing of the Act of 1857, which introduced the present rather doubtfully advantagious English system.

Amongst other countries, the example of the United States is often quoted as the best modern instance of a facility in obtaining divorces. It is, however, a complete mistake to suppose that all the States admit this laxity. In South Carolina, for instance, divorces are almost, if not quite, unknown. In Virginia and Kentucky the Legislature alone can dissolve marriages; and in Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama the decree for dissolution must be passed by the assent of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature, and founded upon a previous judicial investigation. But in the other States a much greater latitude is allowed, and in some the licence of very dissolute wives and husbands is carried to an absurd extent. Ill usage, habitual drunkenness, malicious absence, or conviction for a grave crime, are all admitted in one or other State as sufficient causes; and in Illinois the courts are authorised to decree divorces "if they should be satisfied of the expediency of doing so."—*Globe.*

THE STATE OF ZULULAND.

MARITZBURG, MAY 15.

ANXIETY is felt with regard to the progress of events in John Dunn's district. The subordinate chiefs have resolved to get rid of him peaceably or otherwise. This resistance to John Dunn is quite distinct from the intrigues among the members of Cetewayo's family for the ex-King's return. Bishop Colenso has denied having sent any direct message, to Zululand. He is universally regarded, however, among the Zulus as the authority for expecting Cetewayo's return.

In a letter dated April 24, our correspondent at Maritzburg writes:—"There can be no doubt that a very serious crisis has arisen in respect to Zulu affairs, and one which will demand all Sir Henry Bulwer's patience and tact if bloodshed on a extensive scale is to be avoided. At this moment a deputation from Zululand, consisting of nearly a thousand persons, is waiting at a few miles distance from Maritzburg for an audience with Sir Henry Bulwer. The deputation, it is to be considered, consists entirely of the ex-King's party, and is mainly composed of chiefs and representatives of chiefs living under some one or other of the thirteen appointed kings. Perhaps one of the most singular things about the incident is the utter absence of alarm on the part of the Natal colonists. A body of a thousand Zulus were they bent on any treacherous design could work an immense amount of mischief in the thinly populated country districts of the Colony before any one was much the wiser. No one now, however, seems to suspect the Zulu character of treachery. The chiefs have brought in their followers to give them protection from their enemies that is all. As far as I can learn there are neither guns nor assegais with the deputation. Though, however, no alarm is felt at the immediate presence of this deputation in Natal, it is admitted on all hands that the most serious consequences attend to Zululand and Natal may grow out of it. The act of these subordinate chiefs in coming into Natal to protest against the existing settlement is a distinct act of rebellion against the chiefs who have been appointed over them. It cannot therefore be supposed that these appointed chiefs will view such proceedings with favour. John Dunn, for example, has already shown what he can do in the way of strong-handed suppression of resistance to his authority. It is quite clear to every one here that when these chiefs return to Zululand either John Dunn must deal with them or they must deal with him. In all probability the latter of these alternatives will come to pass, more especially as these chiefs under John Dunn have, by joining this deputation, distinctly allied themselves with the ex-King's party. There can be no doubt whatever that Cetewayo's brother, who are with this deputation, are straining every nerve to form a coalition against John Dunn, and John Dunn's chiefs will have hardly any other choice than to take an active part in this coalition. What the Zulu people want is a permanent and peaceable settlement of their country, and they would much prefer a settlement that brought them under British administration. In fact they cannot understand why the British Government, after having conquered them, declines to govern them. Towards Englishmen travelling in the country the behaviour of both chiefs and people is invariably respectful and courteous, notwithstanding the existence of feuds among themselves, and while a general desire is expressed for Cetewayo's return, prolonged conversation soon reveals the fact that his return is only desired as a possible means if the British Government still declines to undertake the administration of affairs of a peaceable settlement. Meantime, the fact becomes more and more plain that Cetewayo's return must mean civil war in Zululand, just as civil war must result if the present state of affairs continues, and civil war in Zululand means a war in which women and children are as much the victims as men."—*Daily News.*

THE FIGHTING IN NEW CALABAR.

BONNY, April 7.

THE Bonny men lately made an attack on Degema, the fort guarding the approaches to the markets of N'Della. Degema is in a very strong position and well fortified. The attacking party consisted of 500 men, supported by two canoes, each carrying a 7 lb. Gatling, whilst 10 other war canoes opened fire with shot and shell. A landing was effected and the Calabar men were driven from their guns, but owing to a mistake made by the canoe men carrying the Gatlings, they were separated by them upon their own side, which caused great havoc among the Bonny men, who fell in great disorder. The expedition which was under the command of Wilson Manilla Pepple, with a force of 50 war canoes. The complement of each war canoe averages 60 men, and they are armed with modern guns. The Calabar town is shelled daily, and one of the neighbouring towns called Cra Crama, well-known to Europeans, has been attacked and completely destroyed. The latest news is that the Calabar men made a sortie with 60 war canoes, and made a very fair effort to break up the Bonny investment, but were effectually driven back with great slaughter.

THE NIHILISTS AND THE CZAR.

PARIS, May 17.

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent of the *Paris*, whose information is guaranteed, sends an interesting account of the Czar's daily life at Gatschina. The nervous agitation from which His Majesty has suffered since he was first called to the throne appears to be gaining a stronger hold on his mind every day. It was only after much hesitation that Alexander III. resolved to visit his father's grave on the anniversary of his death, and dispensed with the precaution of ordering all the inhabitants to remain indoors until twelve o'clock on the day in question. He overcame his nervous fears for a short time, but on returning to Gatschina relapsed into a state of terror from which he has not yet recovered.

Gatschina, as every one knows, has been surrounded by three walls, sentries and patrols have been multiplied, and any person penetrating into the Castle is subjected to a searching examination at the hands of special inspectors. These precautions not being considered sufficient the Emperor himself resolved to the test the efficiency of the guards, and much to his horror succeeded in eluding their vigilance and entering the Castle without being seen.

In the midst of this semi-incarceration the Czar found it difficult to take the amount of exercise ordered by his medical advisers, and only obtained a solution of the difficulty by bethinking himself of Mr. Gladstone's example at Hawarden. The correspondent of the *Paris* does not state whether His Majesty so closely follows the example of his friend in England as to fell trees himself, but he displays the utmost vigour in chopping the fallen timber into logs:—

"A short time ago a member of the Imperial family was shocked to find Alexander III. in his shirtsleeves in the middle of an open space in the wood, perspiring freely, and busily engaged in sawing an enormous pine-tree into logs of equal length, while his eldest son, the Grand Duke Nicholas, was stacking the results of his father's labours."

The writer of the above lines is convinced that the coronation of the Czar will not take place at all.

It is announced that Peter Lavroff, the Russian Socialist who was recently expelled from French territory, to the great indignation of the Radical party, has returned to Paris with the consent of the French Government.—*Telegraph.*

THE SALVATION CONGRESS.

PERHAPS the most striking thing about the great gatherings of the Salvation Army this week in their new hall is the peculiar air of cheerfulness which characterises all their proceedings. In their professed readiness to endure persecution at the hands of the populace in testimony of their faith, and still more in the absolute "liberty of prophesying" permitted to women members, "General" Booth's regiments may be likened to the early Quakers, but the demure air, the guarded speech, the sober meditative attitude characteristic of the Friends are there altogether unknown. Equally remote from the theatrical habits of the south and the dull and unsympathising observers have been wont to attribute to what they are pleased to call the "conventicle." Whatever else may be charged against them, the Salvationists are no sombre sect, no sour-faced gloomy predestinarians. They are very much in earnest, as no unprejudiced spectator can fail to feel; but they can laugh—even roar on occasion—and their religion is to be perfectly consistent with religious feeling to indulge in a sprightly and vivacious manner both in conversation and demeanour. "Roughs!" laughingly exclaimed a woman among them in our hearing; "we'll Salvation 'em all before I know't out to-night, and see how we rub their corners off." Possibly the freedom thus allowed to those natural human impulses which other religious communities have to repress may have a good deal to do with the extraordinarily rapid progress of this movement. "General" Booth is in no sense of the term an eloquent speaker. He does not even possess that potent if pernicious charm, a voice soft and touching quality; and just now, after some days of almost continuous exercise, this organ has become decidedly worn. Nor is there anything particularly venerable or commanding in his gaunt figure, or his long, thin face with its straggling iron-grey beard descending on the breast. Yet his popularity with his followers is unbounded, and it extends not only to Mrs. Booth, who is the better speaker of the two, but apparently to every member of his numerous family. The truth is, that of that cheerful spirit which we have remarked he is the chief inspirer. His humour is never very subtle—it is even apt to degenerate into buffoonery and the commonplace, but it is always at command, while his allusions and illustrations are invariably well within the range of the sympathies and the understanding of his hearers.

Assuredly no public gatherings in recent times have presented a more remarkable appearance than have the meetings of the Congress at Clapton. Entering the hall at a quarter to six in the evening we found the whole space already rapidly filling, although this was the third great assemblage that day. The hall, which has been formed by covering in the quadrangle of the extensive building which surrounds it with a flat roof glazed in panels, and supported here and there by pillars, is in shape an oblong square. It is not what is generally known to public lecturers as an amphitheatre, the space on its floor being nearly equal to the accommodation afforded by its high sloping sides, up which the rows of seats rise one above the other to within a short space from the roof. At one end is the platform, behind which rise the seats allotted to the numerous band, consisting of violins, flutes, cornets, trombones, and drums, &c. Altogether the building is estimated to seat 4,700 persons, but on Monday night something nearer 6,000 were crammed into the vast circumference. Not only the seats but all the passages, and round and behind them were filled with persons sitting on the steps or standing together, but all alike closely packed. Yet no one had been permitted to pass the barriers outside without presenting a ticket of admission, in the majority of which a charge of a shilling had been exacted, entitling the payer to admission to the reserved seats, which being upon the sloping sides, commanded a full view of the platform. The proportion of women was rather more than one-half of the multitude assembled—were women, and most of these wore some outward token of that active participation in the movement which it is the practice of the Salvationists to allot to each of their members. These were chiefly white metal brooches and medals inscribed with the words, "Salvation Army," or in the case of a few delegates from Paris stripes on the arm, embroidered in white worsted, "Salut." Others wore on the collars of their coats or dresses a simple letter "S;" while the female officers of the movement were distinguished by lines of red or yellow tape round the sleeves of their simple dresses of blue or black serge. Ill-fared it that night with any visitor who, trusting to the announcement that business would commence at 7 o'clock precisely, had delayed his arrival till near that hour. By a quarter past six not another human being, beyond the few speakers and delegates privileged to enter by a private way, could by possibility have been got into the building. On the platform appeared one or two clergymen of the Church of England well known in the neighbourhood. Now and then a premonitory blast from the bugle or blow on the big drum aroused the vast assembly to the singing of matches of hymns in a wild way, which was followed by a measured clapping of hands, while banners were waved in the air, which in addition in all parts of the interior. When this subsided a single shout of "Hallelujah!" from some part of the building sufficed to produce further demonstration of a like kind, in which the tambourines and cymbals moved, as it seemed, by mere individual impulse, joined with curious effect. When these instruments stopped in the same fitful fashion, there was a moment of sudden and almost absolute silence, followed by audible ejaculations of "Lord! Lord!" and in many parts by that strange up and down alternate movement of the outstretched hands which seems to be a peculiar habit of the Salvationists. The keenest delight in an informal sort of dance which they also exhibit at times may be described as an involuntary result of the impetus gradually acquired from this peculiar movement. In a body so densely crowded these saltatory displays were necessarily attended with some difficulty, but in moments of enthusiasm many figures could be discerned moving both up and down and to and fro in a way which must have been decidedly inconvenient to their neighbours. Close beside us, a young man who kept his eyes constantly closed while he muttered "Lord, Lord," and "Amen," succeeded by some miraculous means in spinning round several times and even combining this with a thing like the perpendicular movement of the piston of a steam engine—all which uncouth and grotesque as it appeared, seemed to pass unobserved by his neighbours as a thing too common to attract notice. While the hymns went on, an immense shout of welcome arose, occasioned by the passage across the platform of four young women, who took up their seats on the right of the chair. These sunburnt damsels, who were said to have come from Bristol, wore aprons and coloured shawls without bonnets, after the fashion of factory girls, and bore among them a single banner the waving of which awakened for some moments uncontrollable enthusiasm. Throughout the business of the evening was mainly the reception of representatives of various nationalities—Irish, Scotch, French, German, Dutch, Swedish, Spanish, Italian, and American. Africa and South Africa were also largely represented, but some of those members, as it proved, had preferred to communicate with the congress by the aid of the submarine wires. Exactly at half-past 7—half an hour before the appointed time—"General" Booth, followed by his staff of both sexes, made his appearance on the platform, and, since further delay would serve no purpose, announced that one of his sons would give out a hymn (for the Salvationists apparently avoid the term "hymn"). This was sung to a lively lilting measure, not unknown in our music-halls, and to the refrain of "Fire away," which being ended, a "volley" consisting of the single word "Amen!" uttered forth by thousands of voices shook the very walls of the building. The proceedings of the evening consisted of like fragments of song alternating with brief addresses from the representatives, introductory and other comments by the General, and the usual the important matter of soliciting subscriptions towards the fund for defraying the heavy cost of the purchase of the freehold and erecting the Congress Hall. None of these speakers, perhaps, could be said to have exhibited any approach to eloquence, with the exception of a very young lady from Paris and a spare middle-aged woman with a sunburnt countenance betokening much open-air preaching, who gave touching details of her labours among the mining population of South Wales, and who, echoing the words of some reviler, concluded by exclaiming, "An ignorant, illiterate woman! Aye, that indeed I am; and yet the Lord did this through me." The greater number of the other speakers were women, who told the story of their conversion to Salvationism in the usual way, and were greeted with applause or with shouts of "Glory!" The speeches necessarily proved less exciting than the singing of the songs, written expressly for this festival, which were given out by various persons, including, besides those named, two of the daughters of Mr. Booth. One of these vocal performances took the form of a duet between a man and a girl, who was so young that she had to be placed on a chair to be seen. Here the latter sang in very distinct though certainly not very pleasing tones—turning from time to time to the audience behind her so as to embrace in turns the whole assembly, and gesticulating energetically. Meanwhile the man by her side, moving his hands after the fashion described, gradually broke into a dance upon the platform, and began waving his arms wildly while singing:

We'll stand the storm, it won't be long.

Decidedly the most picturesque feature of the evening was the occasional simultaneous waving of thousands of handkerchiefs marking the time of a chorus. This demonstration appeared to be one to which great importance is attached, since it was made a special reproach by Mr. Booth that some of them "seemed to have left their handkerchiefs at home." Something like an apologetic address preceded the singing of one of the songs to the profane tune of "Champagne Charley," which, however, proved to be a very effective and certainly a very inspiriting melody. While the money-boxes were handing round to the constant jingle of coin, and yellow forms, facetiously called "canaries," were being distributed and filled in with promises of more substantial contributions, the services of the band were called into frequent requisition. Mr. Booth also enlivened the intervals by suggesting that a fitting name for the Salvationists would perhaps be "The Allelujah Minstrels," and by announcing the news of the conversion of a certain policeman, on which he remarked that "nothing delighted a Salvationist more than to succeed in capturing a bobby." Further, Mr. Booth observed that "people said this was as good as a play; whereas it was a great deal better, for a play was a sham, while their work was a reality," and he added, "I believe the time is coming when you'll know that if you want to enjoy yourselves you must join the Salvation Army." All this and much more of the kind had, it must be confessed, a somewhat incongruous, not to say irreverent sound; but it served only to stimulate the multitude to more energetic displays in the singing of choruses not included in the little book of the festival, in the waving and clapping of hands and the habits are the south and the drawl in which not did the business of filling up and returning the "canaries" flag for a moment. Sums of from 1*l.* up to 100*l.*, and even in one case a thousand guineas, were announced as subscribed, and no sooner was Mr. Corry, of Cardiff, who further promised another 500*l.* on the condition that the whole balance of the debt should be subscribed "to-day and to-morrow." "And now, Mr. Booth," he said, "you'd better wake up!" That the total amount required would be forthcoming, and that the Salvationists will ere many hours are past be the absolute possessors of their new "Barracks and Congress-hall" at Clapton free of debt at 250,000*l.*, could indeed be doubted by no one who has witnessed the extraordinary enthusiasm which characterises these singular demonstrations.—*Daily News*, May 17.

THE BISHOPS AND THE SALVATION ARMY.

BOTH Houses of Convocation met on May 12. In the Upper House, the Archbishop said he had to lay before them for their consideration the gravamen of a petition from the Lower House of Canterbury on the subject of what was commonly called the Salvation Army, and on which their lordships were requested to take such steps as might be deemed advisable to ascertain the tenets and practices of this society with a view to the best means of enabling to attach it to the Church, and generally to advise the clergy as to their duty in regard to it. Perhaps some of their lordships who were better acquainted with the locality than he was could have the goodness to give them some explanation of it.

The Bishop of Winchester said the Salvation Army had been in his diocese, and some most unsatisfactory scenes had been enacted. They had called him to mind Jansenists, and from those inquiries he found that nothing like false doctrine was put forth by them, but they confined themselves to simple truth—namely, the salvation of man through Christ. Their open-air meetings might have been somewhat extravagant, but they put forth no false doctrine, and he must say that they had produced a marvellous amount of sobriety in the population, and had been the means only to be come teetotalers, but to give up smoking, which showed the great influence they had. And not only this, but persons belonging to the Salvation Army who had been cruelly treated by mob had been known to forgive their persecutors. He could say from his own knowledge of the case, and it seemed to him that if they were at all true, though they might not be able exactly to adopt their principles, they should gratefully recognise the good which was being done. They had not shown any antagonism to the Church, but rather they desired to have the countenance of the Church. He thought they might be doing a great work. Their lordships knew how great a mistake was made in eliminating the Methodists from the Church, and he hoped they would not repeat that error with regard to the Salvation Army. There was a great amount of unbelief growing in the country, and especially in the lower state of society. The Church of England had not the machinery at present to meet all those difficulties, and if there was irregular machinery outside the Church he thought they should not discourage or alienate those who were using that machinery to operate on the masses which they themselves were not able to reach. He was quite aware there was danger in what was called revival action, but he felt the true remedy lay in the application of energetic work was wanting, which at all events they ought not to discourage, but by conciliation and kindness they should endeavour to limit the evil, and to secure the good which they saw arise in the movement. He moved that a committee of their lordships be appointed to inquire into the working of this body, and see what advice they could give to their presbyters in dealing with them.

The Bishop of Llandaff seconded the motion. He said he had for years thought the Church of England wanted some subsidiary help of this kind, for it was absolutely impossible for them under present circumstances to reach the masses. They required to come into contact with the lower classes, and this was more especialy the case in his own diocese, notonly because their own existing agency was far too small to meet the enormous increase of the population.

The Bishop of Oxford said he thought the mover of the motion had, perhaps unconsciously, overstated the wish of the Salvation Army to come under the guidance of the Church. As he was believed it was their wish to remain in a position of entire independence. Although they disclaimed all hostility to the Church, they had no kind of intention of placing themselves under the guidance of any clergy or preachers of any kind, and perhaps they might resent any statement made there that they had any sort of wish or disposition to be put as it were under the patronage of the Church.

The Bishop of Exeter said he thought that, before taking any decided steps, they should obtain accurate information about the Salvation Army, and what they were willing to do as regarded themselves. If the Salvation Army were willing to work in co-operation with the Church, and if they would undertake to be careful not to teach what was contrary to its doctrines, then to establish some relations with the Army might be greatly beneficial.

The motion was then carried nem. diss.

A SINGULAR ELOPEMENT.

A WHITEHAVEN correspondent states:—For nearly a fortnight past some extraordinary rumours have been in circulation in West Cumberland, relative to Mr. Burns-Lindow, who, as one of the wealthiest men, largest landed proprietors, and most extensive mineowners in the district, and ex-high sheriff of the county, a magistrate, and intended candidate in the Conservative interest at the next election, may be described as a very prominent member of society. About the middle of last week it was stated in Whitehaven that Mr. Burns-Lindow was ill in London, and the office of one of the firms in which he is largely interested was besieged by parties making inquiries out of friendship or curiosity. The "serious indisposition" report seemed to hold its own pretty well up to the beginning of last week, when more curiosity than ever was excited by another rumour to the effect that Mr. Lindow was going off to Germany to arrange about a large contract for pig-iron. On the 19th April Miss Collingwood was married at Irton Church, near Whitehaven, to a widower from Renfrewshire, Mr. H. R. Babbington Peile. The occasion was one of unusual brilliancy, the ceremony being most elaborate and impressive, and the rejoicings afterwards in the parish on an extensive scale. The breakfast over, the newly-wedded pair departed with the usual wishes of all, for Dover, the railway station, on their way to the Grange, which place they left the following day, Thursday, April 20, for London. The week following Mr. Burns-Lindow appeared on the scene in London and with letters of bride and bridegroom and accompanied them on Thursday night to the Haymarket Theatre. On the following day the bride left in the afternoon, for the purpose, she said, of visiting a friend in the northend of London, and arranged to meet between them that her husband should call at half-past ten p.m. to fetch her home. It was during this interval that, it is stated, she met Mr. Burns-Lindow, and eloped with him for the Continent, via Dover, where they stayed a short time at the Lord Warden Hotel, and then resumed the journey to Calais, where they managed to baffle inquiry by leaving no trace of the route next taken. Before leaving London Mr. Burns-Lindow obtained from the offices of an eastminster Bank, who are the agents for the Bank of Whitehaven, £10,000 in notes. The sum of £29,000 was settled upon Mrs. Piele on the evening prior to her marriage, and Mr. Burns-Lindow was trustee under the marriage settlement. The worst of the affair is that Mr. Burns-Lindow is a married man, and his wife and six children are now with his cousin near Whitehaven.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of this age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

AMERICAN FORESTS.

THE waste which is going on in the timber-growing districts of America, and about which there has been much talk of late, is strongly exemplified in the Consular report relating to the state of Maine. According to the generally received estimate there exist still many thousand square miles of forest within the State; but, notwithstanding the apparent magnitude of the resources involved in such a statement, it is admitted that during the last fifty years a deplorable waste has been going on without restraint, and that it is high time to take vigorous measures for protecting the forests now threatening speedily to disappear. The damage that has been done is most conspicuous in the case of the white pines, which grew to a gigantic size, and formerly lined the banks of the lakes and rivers in countless numbers. Before the American Revolution every one of these trees, which measured two feet or more in diameter, was, except in a few districts, the property of the British Crown, and was carefully preserved for making masts and spars for the Royal navy. There are still some fine specimens of the tree in the remoter parts of Maine, measuring four and even in some cases six feet in diameter at the base, and 240 feet in height. But on the banks of the navigable rivers these splendid pines have become unknown, and are becoming rare in all parts of the State. The lumber men, after cutting them down, have, as a rule, merely used a section of the trunks for boards, and thrown away into the river the waste slabs and other portions, which would have served well for making doors and articles of furniture. There is probably as much timber actually sold in the State as there ever was, but it is of a smaller size and inferior quality, and tends every year to become less and less valuable to the lumber men. Only in some of the southern districts has any care been taken to preserve the timber; and here it is said that the most valuable pines are now more abundant than they were 75 years ago.—*Globe.*

THE MARSEILLES PALACE CASE.

THE municipal authorities of Marseilles have been taught rather a severe lesson by the judges of the civil tribunal, before whom they brought their action against the Empress Eugenie. The object of the litigation was a palace built by the late Emperor upon a piece of ground presented to him for that purpose by the city, in gratitude for certain benefits he had conferred upon the place. The Emperor had laid out large sums of money entirely out of his private resources in building the palace, and the city, on the sole condition that a certain flight of steps should be built. If the town had given a carriage or a picture there would probably have been no attempt made to claim it back; but there is something in land which offers irresistible attractions to a revolutionary party, and the municipality could not withstand the temptation of endeavouring to despoil the Imperial family of their possession. Their contention was not very promising, from the fact that in two days shortly succeeding the fall of the Empire the officials charged with distinguishing the private property of the late Emperor from that which belonged to the national domain reported that the Marseilles palace ought to be included in the former category. This was not a sufficiently authoritative decision in the view of the Marseilles Radicals, and they commenced a suit which was particularly distinguished by the designation of the witnesses upon whom the Empress was described in the "citation" or writ. The judges of the civic tribunal pronounced a well-considered judgment in which the reasons for their opinion are set forth at length, dismissing the action and condemning the town to pay all the costs. They have in doing so strikingly vindicated the character of the bench in France for integrity and honesty, and shown that even in an ultra-Radical place like Marseilles justice cannot yet be overridden by the mere force of political prejudice. —*Globe.*

PROPOSED SCHOOL OF DRAMATIC ART.

ON May 15, a largely-attended and representative meeting was held, by permission of Mr. Henry Irving, at the Lyceum Theatre, in support of the proposed School of Dramatic Art. The Earl of Wharncliffe presided, and among those present were the Countess of Wharncliffe, Lord Rowton, Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. Hamilton Aide, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. S. B. Bancroft, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Dickens, Mrs. Keeley, Mrs. Kendal, Mr. Routledge, Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wyndham, Mr. Henry Neville, Mrs. Stirling, Mr. Grossmith, and others.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, regretted that absence from illness which was prevented from attending by the death of his mother. In connection with the scheme to be brought forward, their great object was to enlist as much general support as possible. The committee comprised the names of the principal London managers, actors, and dramatic authors, and also several critics. The assistance of the ordinary frequenters of theatres was desired. It might fairly be assumed that the English people were quicker playgoers than formerly; but the increase in the number of theatres entailed the result that the supply of properly trained actors was insufficient for the demand. It thought that the present low state of the public standard of actors among the lower branches of the profession was really lower than it should be, in a community so highly civilised as our own. The proposed School would have departments of deportment, dancing, and fencing, and those whose line was of a more ambitious character, would be instructed in French and other languages, and in music. They hoped that the institution would be self-supporting, and felt that it must not be dependent on State aid. The expenditure, they trusted, would be met by the fees paid by pupils, and the funds increased by teaching elocution to young men who were intended for Parliamentary life, or the forensic or clerical professions.

Mr. Dion Boucicault then moved a resolution approving of the scheme. Their object, he said, was to build an abiding home for the growing family of the Drama, and to make it entirely self-supporting. Above all, the school would teach the art of acting, which included all the other subjects. Their profession was the only one where the two sexes met on equal terms, with equal advantages. His own experience had been that the girls got the best of it—in fact, he often wished he were a woman—professionally—and, of course, he meant a young woman. (Laughter.) One of the chief objects was that the academy would secure, by every possible means, the safeguard and protection of lady students, so, as at the Conservatoire at Paris, the two sexes might be in the same institution with perfect propriety. The interests of the ladies and gentlemen who at present graced the stage should, he thought, be entitled to every consideration. Eventually it was hoped that the school might be incorporated by Royal charter, and a portion of the building be made a national theatre. It was intended to provide a main hall between two wings, for the art of acting could not be taught on a hearthrug nor in a back drawing-room. (Laughter.)

Mr. Henry Neville seconded the motion, and hoped that in the institution would be sheltered and educated the children of actors—(hear, hear)—and those who were native born to the art, he considered entitled to more preference than the people who came with a little more money and a little more patronage. (Hear, hear.)

Mrs. Kendal, in supporting the resolution, said that the success of the classes would depend upon the way in which they were conducted. Men must

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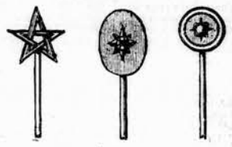

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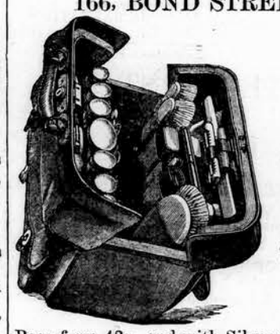

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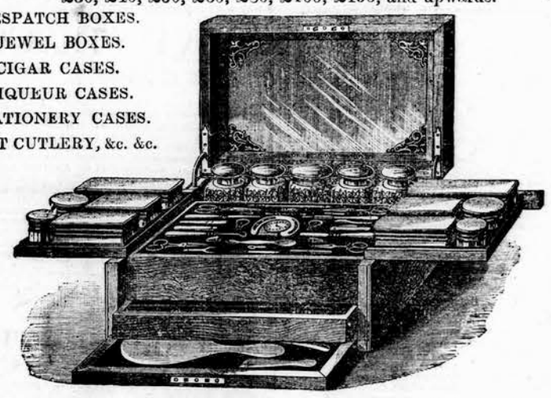

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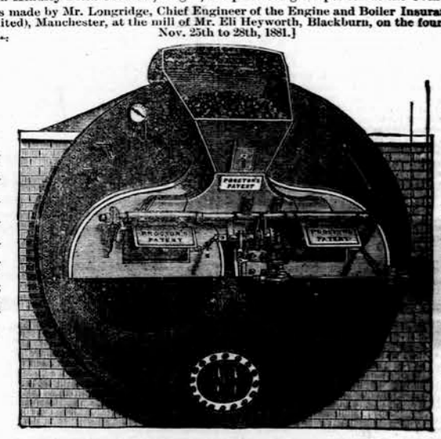

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